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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 62 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Portε.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
13th March ..	Khyber ..	8946
19th ,, ..	Bremen ..	11540 extra
20th ,, ..	Devanha ..	8902
27th ,, ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
7th ,, ..	Kalyan ..	8937
17th ,, ..	Manora ..	7898
24th ,, ..	Khiva† ..	94?
1st May ..	Sardalia ..	6580

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £36.

†The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

AILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers	
12th March ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa; noon.
11th ,, ..	Chakla ..	Karachi direct.
15th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath. Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	..	5145	14th Mar.	18th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4789	18th Mar.	28th Mar.
Totomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3358	28th Mar.	8th April

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Allice Buildings.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,800.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	I Imai zumi	29th Feb.	15th Mar	Japan
Shingo Maru.	S Ishiyama	11h Mar.	2'rd ,,	,,
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25th Mar.	'th Apl.	,,
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	15th Mar.	26th Mar	,,
Kasado Maru	S Kawada	29th Mar	1'th Apl	,,
Kofuku Maru	N, Waka take.	5 h Apr'l	'th April	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort. Bombay.
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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jala"
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre gate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honololu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special ar rangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Kapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Seth Ramgopal Ramrikh, alternate Director.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisondayal Podar of Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj.
Seth Dulichand Ramkuwar Dalmia of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
Seth Kedarmal Bhuramal Ladya of Messrs. Gulabrai Kedarmal.
Seth Lachhmandas Harakchand Daga Munim of R. B. Bansilal Abirchand.
Seth Shivnarayan Bakshiram Nemani.
Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji, Esq.
Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq., M.V.O. O.B.E.
Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Esq.
Umar Sobani, Esq.
M. S. Captain, Esq.
Ag. Secretary Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest allowed unless the sum accrued amounts Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed o deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
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Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
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Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	.. Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	.. ..	at ,,	15	0 0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats		at ,,	20	0 0 ,,
Tameshanta Hats	— at Rs.	10 & ,,	12	8 0 ,,

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

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RAILWAY HOTEL

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Inve tion and Valuation, is entrusted to e perienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision widows of subscribers to a month from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without caste or creed. Rates of subscr moderate, 30 per cent. Sur are the wife predeceased. grace if occupation is lo

Commission to canvas

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GAJANNAN

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

NEW TOBACCOS.

The American Tobacco Co.'s

(New York)

SPECIALITIES.

Unsurpassed for their Sweet Aroma and excellent quality

ALL PACKED IN VACUUM TINS of ¼ lb.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Just Received.

The perfection of 50 years experience in the Tobacco business. Do not bite the tongue nor make the mouth sore.

PERFECT TOBACCO FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTE.

Per ¼ lb. Vacum Tin Rs. **2.**

From all Tobaconists.

OTHER BRANDS:

Happy Hit Smoking Mixture	per tin of ¼ lb.	Rs. 2-0
,, ,, ,,	Special Pug Cut of ¼ lb.	Rs. 2-0
Tuxedo ,, ,,	per tin ¼ ,,	2-0
Mayos Cut Plug ,,	¼ ,,	1-8
Paterson Seal ,,	¼ ,,	..

Guarantee on the Tin.

If the Tobacco in this package is not found in perfect condition, or if this is not entirely satisfactory return the package with contents to your dealer and he will refund your money.

Sole Agents for India and Burma:

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

No 8.T. V. & Co.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN'S

Kola Tonic ! Kola Tonic

ne Tonic of all Tonics. The Greatest Nerve Food.—Just try an judge for yourself—its wonderful results.

Kola—an admirable pick-me-up. **Kola**—possesses special merit.
Kola—is a stimulant to the brain. **Kola**—energy in every dose.
Kola—is a boon to inebriates. **Kola**—for young or old.

A phia of 32 doses Price Re. 1. Postage as. 5.

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REPUTED FRENCH **COMANDON** THREE STAR

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EXCELLENT VALUE
DELICIOUS IN TASTE
PRICE VERY MODERATE
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NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS,

22—24, COWASJEE PATEL STREET—FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 11.

The north-western disturbance again caused local rain in Baluchistan. There has also been local rain in Assam with few falls in Bengal and Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh 2 inches; Tezpur, Silchar 1½; Mymensingh, Dalbanden ½; Chaman a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Assam and increase in Upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared except in the south-eastern districts, where light cloud is present and temperature is below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has fallen and is now locally below normal. Night temperature has also decreased, but is still in slight excess in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Upper Sind. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi, but continues in defect at Bikaner and Jacobabad; night temperature is above the average in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal point day temperature is in defect at Surat and Veraval, night temperature is above the average except in the northern districts.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperatures are about normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the northern half of the division. Night temperature i sahove the average in the north-western districts.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a very light shower at Quetta. Weather continues disturbed in Baluchistan, but has improved generally in northern India, where cloud has decreased and there has been a consequent reduction in night temperature.

Dry weather is likely to continue except in Baluchistan and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 10TH MARCH, 1920.

The western disturbance has given nearly general light rain in the Kaumaon hills and is passing eastwards. A fresh disturbance from the west has caused local rain in Baluchistan. Rainfall has continued locally in Assam and Bengal with a few falls in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh one and a half inches; Jessore one; Calcutta, Saugor Island one and a half; Burdwan, Balasore, Kalat a half; Quetta a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 11th MAR 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.2	58.0	90	..	9.91	+0.77
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	85.8	63.9	59	..	6.58	+3.19
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	82.9	71.0	48	..	0.79	—2.17
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.2	57.0	..	..	1.98	+0.82
Rawalpindi	75.2	49 5	76	..	5.34	—1.19
Lahore	80.8	53.6	73	..	2.69	+0.03
Risaur	87.7	53.8	55	..	1.52	+0.14
Ambala	86.6	56.0	56	..	2.98	—1.50
Delhi	85.0	60.8	55	..	1.36	—1.12
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	88.2	64.1	46	..	1.75	+0.27
Mainpuri	89.8	61.0	48	..	1.32	—0.76
Jhansi	84.6	65.1	54	..	0.92	—0.60
Cawapore	88.8	62.6	60	..	1.08	—0.76
Allahabad	92.8	66.1	78	..	0.47	—1.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	92.8	61.8	17	..	0.78	—0.09
Karachi	91.0	70.1	61	..	0.45	—0.75
Ajmer	87.6	59 7	46	..	2.30	—1.14
Jaipur	88.8	53 4	70	..	2.08	+0.89
Kotah	88.4	63.6	43	..	1.93	+0.92
Mount Ab.	75.0	63.4	38	..	0.72	—0.22
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	66.5	93	..	0.06	—0.29
Dwarka	82.8	73.1	75	..	1.64	+0.55
Veraval	81.1	70.8	80	..	0.76	+0.37
Rajkot	96.8	63.0	68	..	2.10	+1.70
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	66.0	76	..	2.68	+3.1
Surat	86.2	70.3	84	..	4.06	+2.67
Ahmedabad	94.4	67.1	71	..	1.80	+1.02
Deesa	96.0	60.0	62	..	0.06	—0.37
Neemuch	91.2	61.8	68	..	3.18	+2.35
Indore	95.1	61.1	52	..	4.89	+3.94
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91.7	61.7	50	..	1.06	—1.29
Saugor	88.0	61.0	36	..	0.69	—1.29
Hosangabad	98.1	59.4	58	..	3.66	+2.03
Khandwa	94.8	68.0	59	..	6.60	+5.46
Akola	93.0	69.8	44	..	1.71	0
Amraoti	97.2	66.5	49	..	2.91	+1.09
Nagpur	97.7	63.4	31	..	0.88	—1.31
Chanda	94.8	64.1	38	..	1.10	—0.87
Raipur	93.5	70.8	55	..	0.18	—1.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	74.8	83	..	1.50	+0.88
Ratnagiri	86.8	72.1	78	..	0.78	—0.21
Marmugoa	85.6	73.8	84	..	2.01	+0.69
Karwar	88.0	71.8	92	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.2	64.2	40	..	1.82	+0.86
Ahmednagar	101.8	56.0	21	..	4.13	+2.76
Poona	98.0	54.4	51	..	2.58	+1.38
Sholapur	99.8	2.8	30	..	2.79	+1.12
Bijapur	97.7	64.5	48	..	2.46	+1.19
Belgaum	90.4	59 5	61	..	2.57	+0..
Aurangabad	96.6	67.8	26	..	3.14	+1.80
Nimmabad(Indur	101.4	63.5	27	..	1.87	+0.43
Hyderabd	98.0	68.2	10	..	8.91	+3.42
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.9	74.2	77	..	9.21	+5.77
Calicut	88.4	76.1	82	..	19.46	+12.98
Cochin	91.7	79.4	77	..	19.60	+10.23
Colombo	87.0	73.5	96	0.39	27.74	—0.37
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.6	76.7	81	..	11.78	+5.97
Bellary	102.8	70.5	41	..	6.31	+3.97
Cuddapah	102.1	76.3	64	..	9.09	+4.78
Madras	0.1	4 5	86	..	28.94	+6.33
Bangalore	93.3	67.5	78	..	7.02	+3.47
Coimbatore	97.5	70.6	79	..	6.51	+0.99
Trichinopoly	99.1	77.0	77	..	21.96	+13.03
Negapatam	87.8	80.0	75	..	23.97	+13.56

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.925 inches.
Temperature of Air	70.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9 "
Dew Point	70.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.786 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 3 "
Minimum do. do.	74 8 "
Rainfall, Depth of Water from all forms of precipitation	0
Direction of Wind from midnight	NW, NNW NW. WSW.
Movement of Wind	1·2 Miles

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills	Rs. 99·2·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of	Rs. 3.3309%.
,, 6 ,, ,,	Rs. 97·12·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of	Rs. 4.6036%.
,, 9 ,, ,,	Rs. 96·9·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of	Rs. 4.7465%.
,, 12 ,, ,,	Rs. 95 0·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of	Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer. it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Day of Week.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m	ft. in	Mar.	h. m	ft. in.
Thu	11	m 2 20 / 8 17s	25 6 / 25 0	11	m 8 44 / 7 2s	17 7 / 20 10
Fri.	12	m 11 42	25 0	12	m 5 38 / 5 41s	15 9 / 16 6
Sat	13	m 8 38 / 5 31s	23 10 / 23 11	13	m 10 24	13 2
Sun.	14	m 5 0 / 7 36s	23 3 / 24 1	14	m 0 17 / 11 51s	22 0 / 14 6
Mon	15	m 6 18 / 8 54s	23 2 / 24 11	15	m 2 2 / 1 30s	21 5 / 19 3
Tues	16	m 8 22 / 9 30s	23 10 / 25 10	16	m 2 53 / 2 27s	20 6 / 18 6
Wed	17	m 9 13 / 10 0s	24 11 / 26 9	1	m 3 31 / 3 14s	19 4 / 17 9

Mar. 11 (Thursday) Sunrise 6h 5m. Sunset 6h 48m
,, 12 (Friday) ,, 6h 5m. ,, 6h 48m
,, 13 (Saturday) ,, 6h 49m. ,, 6h 48m
,, 14 (Sunday) ,, 6h. 48m. ,, 6h. 48m
,, 15 (Monday) ,, 6h. 47m. ,, 6h 49m
,, 16 (Tuesday) ,, 6h. 46m. ,, 6h. 49m
,, 17 (Wednes) ,, 6h. 45m. ,, 6h 41m

Phase of the Moon:—

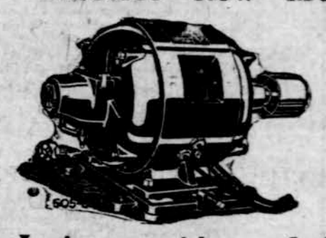
Full Moon	5d.	7h.	6m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h.	27 4m p. m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25·8m p. m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	19· m p. m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th March 1920 was 30.124 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in **Stock.** For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc. *would be sent on application.*

THE

International Engineering Co.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

British Hotel Lane, 46, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 8825.

Just Arrived

FROZOGLONE

(SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE)

Roger and Gallet, Houbigants

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITS

Bombay Perfumery Mart Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN ?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.

Treacher & Co

ACHES.

IN THEBONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Odman's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)

Get a package to-day

Rs 1-4-0 by post free

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO 18 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY 2

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST—REWARD Rs. 25.—Lost KACHHA CASH BOOK of St. 1976 at about 11 a.m. to-day while going in a Victoria from Kharakuna, Javeri Bazar to New Share Market. One who finds it and returns it to me will be given Rs. 25 as a reward.—SOMABHAI HIRACHAND, Share Broker. 9301

LOST—On 9th instant, at 7 a.m., at Santacruz, an IRISH TERRIER DOG. Tan Colour, Belt round the neck, answers to the Name of "Patrick." Anyone returning to NANU N. BHARUCHA & CO., 127, Frere Road, Fort, will be rewarded. 9318

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS with previous Office experience starting pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Bombay. 9281

WANTED—An Urdu knowing MUSALMAN UNDERGRADUATE for Social Work. Apply sharp stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Social Service League, Girgaum. 9292

REQUIRED.—A capable SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Salary up to Rs. 125. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJI & SONS, 70, Apollo Street, Fort. 9312

EXPERT SHORTHAND-WRITER and TYPIST at substantial salary required for a large European Office, only those with good knowledge of English need apply. Apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9275

2 Quick and Accurate COPYING TYPISTS required for a large European Office. Commencing salary Rs. 60. Promotion according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9274

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST required by European firm for secretarial work, salary according to ability. Must have experience. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9307

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS all throughout India for the sale of shares of the Mekhlipara Tea Co., Ltd. For terms, etc., please apply to Messrs. B. SIRDAR Co., 2, Garstin's Place, Calcutta. 856

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED ATONCE for Ajmere, a MAHOMEDAN CLERK. Light work Thouroughly honest. Cash security Rs. 300. Apply Box No. 217, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9354

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.— Hind smart TYPISTS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials to Gajanand Bhagwandas, 4th floor 371/373 Kalbadevi. 9367

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION as a Typist or Correspondence Clerk by a competent young man can work only from 12 to 5 p.m. daily. Apply Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9343

A young graduate with considerable business experience acquired by four years stay in New York and long experience of the Indian market desires to work in New York as an agent or manager of an Indian firm. Excellent credentials given. Write Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9291

FOR SALE,

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ. Charni Road Station. 9273

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE—ICE MAKING PLANT, practically new by The Haslam Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Output 2½ tons per day English Standard. Maker's certificate of condition Immediate delivery. Price Rs. 17,500. Specifications, plans etc. can be seen at INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9235

FOR SALE.—7 Horse Power Tangeys OIL ENGINE with Tanks and Pipes 1,200. 3 Horse Power Peters Oil Engine 550 as good as new. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 9320

TO BE LET.

TO LET on hire new MOTOR LORRY per day, week or month. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road. 9351

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th March, 1920. 9366

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

GOODWILL.

of N. CATCHPOLE & Co., and F. R. HILLS Co., FOR SALE. Offers are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 31st March 1920.

Rajkot, 11th February, 1920.
LADHABHAI H. PARMAT,
GULABRAI V. CHHAYA,
Executors of the estate of the late Prince Ram Khacher Jasdan.
8974

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—RED CROSS MOTOR LAUNCH, length 50', Beam 9' 6", Draft 2' 6", H.P. 30 Speed 9 miles per hour. Depth 4' 3". Copper sheathed. Can be seen R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Apply Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 9338

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. LAND AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

A BEAUTIFUL piece of LAND, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards, partly built upon, most centrally situated, having a frontage of about 250 feet on Lamington Road, suitable for motor show rooms.

Apply for further particulars:
CHINOY & DIVECHA,
Architects,
375, Hornby Road.
9206

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY of His Excellency the Governor of Madras 26 H. P. RENAULT; imported 1913; limousine body by Hooper & Co., London; a comfortable roomy car; sold as too big for Ootacamund. Price Rs. 10,000.

Apply to:—
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Government House, Madras.
9250

A STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

STEAMER IRANI will sail for the above port on or about the 16th instant, with general cargo and passengers. Special food arrangement for passengers. For freight, passage and other particulars please apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents, The Persian Gulf S. N. Co., Ltd.,
19, Rampart Row.
9315 Fort.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between 1st October, 1919, and 31st March 1920, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and Branches (except Bombay Island and Bulsar Baroda and Rutlam Stations) are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1920.

Fors of tenders can be had at Re. 1 per form from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel.

All tenderers will be required to pay direct to the Assistant Auditor. Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, a sum of Rs. 100 in cash with their tenders as earnest money and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tenderer before submission to Agent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

5th March, 1920.
Church Gate Street. 9223

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CORONATION MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Coronation Mills Company, Ltd., will be held on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1920 at 5 p.m. Standard Time, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statement Accounts made upto 30th June 1919.
2nd.—To elect Director in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1920.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th March to 20th March, 1920, both days inclusive. 9364

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 1522 in respect of 60 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., in the name of Rustomji Phiroshaw Ghandi has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORAJEE & Co.,
Agents.
9360

NOTICE.

1. Wanted four estimators for temporary employment in the Presidency District, Public Works Department. None but experienced and competent men should apply.
2. Pay according to qualifications.
3. Apply wth copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.

D. S. JOHNSTON,
Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 10th March, 1920. 9365

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1st class steam coal to the Sholapur Municipality during the year 1920-21. Quantity Tons 1200, at 100 tons per month.

2. Tenders should reach the Undersigned before the end of this month.

S. V. BAPAT,
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
9th March, 1920.
Sholapur. 9368

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of Storm-Water Drains (1) in Girgaum Back Road from its junction with Paper Mill Lane to Proctor Street, and (2) in Arthur Road from water-course No. 37 to its junction with Lamington Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 22nd day of March, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 11th March, 1920. 9357

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 4079 of 1920.

Jetha Deoji, 2. Gokuldas Deoji, 3 Lakhmidas Deoji all doing business jointly as Jetha Deoji and Co. Plaintiffs.

Versus.

K. D. Shroff 2. Chaturbhuj Ludha for themselves and other members of the Hindu Commercial Club ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the provisions of O. 1, R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Notice is hereby given that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed on the 27th of February 1920 the above suit in this Honourable Court against the Defendants abovenamed, on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Hindu Commercial Club, praying.

1. For possession from the defendants of the 2nd floor of House No. 262-68 situate at Masjid Bunder Road occupied by them as plaintiffs' monthly subtenants the tenancy being terminated at the end of Magh, 1976 (19th February 1920) on a due notice to quit, the premises being required bona fide and reasonably for plaintiffs' own use, the annual value of the said premises at a rack rent being Rs. 780.
2. For costs of the suit.

And the hearing the above suit has been fixed for Friday the 26th day of March 1920.

Dated this 10th of March 1920.

N. P. PAVRI,
Registrar.
9345

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MALAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. Nandgavri widow of Hiralal, D. Saraiya has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. All persons, therefore having any claim into or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, request, trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land, situate at Mouze Wadwan, Turfe Malad, Pot Tukdi Bandora, Taluka Salseete, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora of Khot tenure, containing by admeasurement 2736 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the plot sold to Amandji Gangaram, on or towards the West by plot of Lalloobhai Kalliandas and Nathalal Narotamdas, on or towards the North by land belonging to Alladin Ladak and Manchharam Shivlal Mody forming part of the land bearing Survey No. 12 and on or towards the South by the common Road and beyond that by piece of land bearing Survey No. 11 and which said piece forms part of a larger piece of land bearing Survey No. 12 and Pot No. and Akar Rs. 12. The said land on New Survey was found to contain 2662 square yards and is assessed at Rs. 1-10-5 and bears Survey No. 12 Pot No. 5.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground (Baghati), situate at Mouze Wadwan Turfe Malad Pot Tukdi Bandora, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora, containing by admeasurement 4846 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Keshavlal Kashilal, on or towards the West by Nalla and by the property of Khot of Malad on or towards the South by the Nalla and property of Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, on or towards the East by the property of Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar which said piece formerly formed part of a large plot of land bearing Survey No. 12 the said land was recently reassessed and surveyed and is marked Survey No. 8 Pot No. 2 and assessed at Rs. 23-13-0. The said plot contains a sweet water well.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground (Baghati), situate at Mouze Wadwan Turfe Malad Pot Tukdi Bandora, Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora, containing by admeasurement 8683 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vasantrao Anantrao Dabholkar, on or towards the North by the property of Vasantrao Anantrao Dabholkar, on or towards the West by the property of Vasantrao Anantrao Dabholkar and on or towards the South by the property of Vasantrao Anantrao Dabholkar which said piece formerly formed part of land bearing survey No. 12 but has been recently resurveyed and reassessed and is marked Survey No. 17 Pot No. 1 and assessed at Rs. 23-13-0. The said Plot contains mango trees.

Bombay, dated 10th March, 1920.

LEO RODRIGUE,
For Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira & Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9352

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMASJI RUTTONJI MISTRI, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howscever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land admeasuring seven hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being plot No. 124 of the Board's Soparibag Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by Plot No. 123 of the aforesaid Trust Estate agreed to be leased to Temulji Jamasji Mistri, on the East by Service Passage on the South by 20 Feet Road and on the West by Soparibag Road and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 2582 part of and is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No 561 (1) and Street Nos. 69 and 71 and is now in the possession of the Vendor and his tenants.

Bombay, dated this 10th day of March, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9346

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GODAVRIBAI, wife of Jivan Parsotam, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and th same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 433, New No. 5461, Old Survey No. 809 and New Survey No. 9128 and bounded on the East by the said Bora Bazar Street on the West by a Gully, on the North by the property of Jehangir Maneckji Panthki, on the South by the property of Cursetji Bomonji Panthki and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2269 and Street No. 192.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9347

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr CHHOTALAL KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property, which the said Chhotalal Keshavji has agreed to purchase from one SORABJI PALLONJI. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage or dwelling house, oart, cocoanut tree plantations, etc., standing thereon, situate in Mahim Agar, in he Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 493, New No. 4329, Old Survey No. 288 and New Survey No. 1/1587, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 4425 and other, and street numbers 735 and others, and which said cart is known by the name of Baman Wadi, containing by admeasurement 12,387 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and the South by a public passage, on or towards the West by the oart of E. J. Gomes and S. Gomes and partly by the oart of Raghunath Damulji, and on or towards the North by the oart of Bhasker Krishnaji and the oart of Bala Raghaw.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1920.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9363

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHONDNATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE and DWARKADAS GANGADAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make th same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Clerk Road, in the city of Bombay, together with the five ranges of buildings or chawls standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2597 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 99, 108, &c., New Nos. 13605, 13616, 12617 13622, 13623, 13624, 13705, 13827, and 13549, Old Survey No. 271 and New Survey Nos. 1/3601, 6/3450, 1/3449, 1/3448, 2/3436 and 2/3438, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 7391, 7392, 7393, 7394, and 7395 and Street Nos. 58, 60 62, 64 and 66 Clerk Road and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the Municipal Water Works, on or towards the South by the Clerk Road on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and on or towards the East by the Municipal Water Works.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9348

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai SALIMBEE, widow of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Hakim, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) VINAYAK DATTATRAYA KAMAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2) SHAIKH MAHOMED SHAIKH AHMED MUNSHI, and (3) SHAIKH MOOSA SHAIKH UNOOS HAKIM, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Antop Hill, Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 1st day of March, 1920.

Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
9361

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. NATHALIA LUIS, widow of Domnic Pascoal Luis has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Strett, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land, containing by admeasurement 5669 square yards or thereabouts entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4067 and 4581 and New Survey No. 1/1635 assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G Nos. 2668 and 2687 and Street Nos. 152 and 153 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Old Parbhadevi Road in the Island of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East partly by the Parbhadevi Road and partly by the oart of J. A. Dias and Mingud Gonsalves, on or towards the West and South by public passage and on or towards the North by the oart of Munihabai widow of Balgowandas Hurgowandas.

LEO. RODRIGUES,
For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 11th March, 1920. 9353

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOHN INAS MENDOS and PASCOL LAWRENCE MENDOS, both of Mojo Ville Parle under Bandra, Salsette Taluka, have agreed to sell to Champaklal Chhaganlal Killavala of Bombay (Babulnath Chawl No. 2) the property belong to them described in the schedule below.

Any person having any claim for interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notices shall not then have been received.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

About 4000 square yards of land in Moje Ville Parle, Taluka Salsette, District Thana as below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Folni No.	Area A. G.	Assessment
110	1/3	—	4½	0-8-3
,,	2/1	—	4½	0-12-0
,,	—	V/1	½	0-0-0
111	—	1/1	16	0-11-0
			0.25½	1-15-0

Boundaries: North Property of Silu and Juren Antone Mendos.

South and West property of the Inamdar of Parla.

East property of the Inamdar and of Juren Tomu Souza.

Bombay, dated the 10th March, 1920.

C. C. KILLAVALA,
c/o Mr. C. P. Killavala.
Head Clerk to the Director of Industries,
Old Custom House, Bombay.
9350

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen, Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Piece-Goods.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th March, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen, silk and cotton piece-goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, in lots to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS AND GENTLEMEN TO DECORATE THEIR PALACES AND DRAWING ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Real Italian Marbleware by Known Artists.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms next to Messrs. Automobile Co., Ltd., near the Churny Road Railway Station, Queen's Road (where the consignment has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Fretali Bondiera."

A very valuable consignment of real Italian marbleware by known artists on various subjects, comprising coloured and white marble statues, figures, pedestals, flower vases, garden flower pots, season statues, garden benches, busts of well-known persons such as General Foch, Diaz, etc., large iron models, birds and animal models, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

SALE of old scrap iron plates, angle iron, manilla ropes, coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, electric wire, old canvas, steel iron ropes, old boats, old planks, lead, brass, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 8th March, 1920 is POSPONED on WEDNESDAY, 17th March at 2-30 p.m., and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government Dockyard, and Fort, Bombay.

The conditions of sale that 50 per cent. (fifty per cent.) deposit to be immediately paid as the lot is knowcked down, and in the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, the purchasers will have to pay the full amount for the lots sold, and clear away the lots within 15 days otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk of the purchasers, will have to make good any loss that may be sustained and will have no claim once any profits if secured by resale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undermentioned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers,
No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF FAZULBHOY AND PEARL MILLS LTD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Lt. Messrs BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th March, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd., at De Lisle Road, Parel.

A lot of Unserviceable stores such as empty casks of apprenta, tallow, China clay, empt drums of turpentine and boiled oil, empt tins of kerosine oil and velocite, empty drum of magnesium, empty wooden cases of oil empty jars of acid of small and large mouth of empty boxes of ring travellers, empty bottles of blue black, red and copying ink, empty bags of epsom salt, grain, sago flour and maize, starch, old rejected pinckers, 2 pieces of roller skins, and cloth, hoop iron, old tin scraps, full press bardhan ducha, etc., etc.

On the premises of the Pearl Mills, Ltd. at De Lisle Road Parel, A lot of unserviceable stores such as empty tallow tins, empty casks of tallow, empty bags of sago flour, pieces of hoop iron, new and old pieces of roller skins, rejected old pickers, empty drums of zinc and calsium, empty casks of China clay, rejected bealds, empty tins of flerosine oil, empty acid jars tins, of ring travellers, empty drums of turpentine, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-avis,
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BBNNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Wadi Bunder Duty paid Warehouse No. 1, by order of the Office concern ed and on account and risk of The Bombay Building materials Trading Co.:—

About 85 Casks Cement, the balance of a shipment of 250 casks cements.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PITHA STREET AND BARBER LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the owner of the building Mr. Jamnadas Vithaldas Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th March 1920, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 161 Sq. Yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 241-241, New Nos. 5109 and 5110, old Survey Nos. 481-482 and New Survey, Nos. 8995 situate within the Fort of Bombay at the junction of Pitha Street and Barber Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1396 and Street Nos. 5-7 Ward No. 1716 and Street No. 3 and bounded on or towards the West by the said Pitha Street, on or towards the East by the property of Navalbai Nowroji Garawala, on or towards the North by the said Barber Street and on or towards the South by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the properties of Bhicaji Dadabhai Mullas Jiwanji Sorabji Darji, Rustonbai Maneekji and Sorabji Muncherji and which messuage hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particular and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET, FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Kilachand Devchand and his wife, Bai Lahorbai alias Kessavbai, the Mortgages under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, 1918, and made between Valubdas Shivji and others of the 1st part, Laxmibai, widow of Ebji Umersey and others of the 2nd part and the Mortgages of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th March, 1920, at 4-30 (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements chawls, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street, formerly known as Shamji Hussaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of oart of Dariathan Bhatia Punch, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchordji Maharaj and on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagors and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2227 and by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1628 and Street Nos. 98-102.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdhurlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTINGS GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc., Etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March 1921 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi, cutting grass at Mount Road, Vincent Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction, of De Lisle Road, and Arthur Road and at Haines Road, cultivating land at Deonar, and plucking mangoes from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, catching fish in the Dharavi Slucices, cultivating the ground and removing the fruits from Plot No. 1, King Edward Memoral Hospital site at Government Gate Road, Parel.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated arms and Ammunition.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T. sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunition consisting of daggers and spears rifles, shot guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, 455 bore and other bore cartridges sulphur, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA-WATER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction at Sassoon Dock Colaba near the Bunder on account of the underwriters.

PER S. S. "SANTHIA."

48C Kobe—38 Full pressed bales of Banosa Mortyapur Cotton.

198 D Osaka—89 Full pressed bales of Chandosi Bengal Staple Cotton.

198 D Osaka—11 Full pressed bales of Chandosi Bengal Cotton.

The above bales had been shipped in prow No. 3691 on the 27th ultimo, which whilst proceeding to the steamer, struck a rock and commenced reaking, the bales were tran shipped to prow No. 3243 and brought back to Sassoon Dock.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandr, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, meatsafe, meatsafe, icebox rich Persian, and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of G. R. Webb, Esq., Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th March, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th March, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. —— at the junction of Green Street and Bank Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dowlatrao Jayaram Mantri, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Ahmed, Shariff, Molubhoy, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 18th January, 1919, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 15th March 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Factory at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane, on account at the risk of mortgagors Messrs. Narbheram, Waman, and Dharamdas Waman, the following Machinery.

1 Crossley's Engine of 12 Herse Power.
5 Lathe 12 10 6 8 feet long.
2 Drilling Machines.
1 Screw Machine.
1 Tenjis Engine of 13 Horse Power.
1 Plaining Machine.
1 Grinding Machine (Broken.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920 at 12 noon, (S. T.), at the the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co., Office.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, cloth umbrella, caps salt petre: valuable, etc, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be see nat any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES COTTON.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction aon MONDAY, the 15th March, 1920, 5 p.m. in Gosho's Godown called New Apollo Godown or Jamshed Godown at Colaba by order of the under mentioned parties the following cotton slightly damaged by water.

By order of Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ld
8 Bales Amraoti Cotton.
By order of Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
3 Bales Cotton
Ex s.s. "Wakamatsu Maru."

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Medicines, Porcelainware, Lanterns, Toys Cotton goods, Tea, Wines, Antimonyware, Olive Oil, Red Powder, Mirrors, Provisions, Brass Locks and Keys Glasware, Teeeth Brushes, Aluminium Spoons, Screens, Tips Nails Hoop Iron, Planks, White Earth, Advertising matter Wooden handles Icing Glass Rubber pieces Iron Bolts, Sugar Loaf Sugar Tiles, Potato Flour, China Clay Matting Earthenware, Wearing Apparel, Deck Chair Iron Nails, Paint, Empty Cases, Drums, etc etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 12th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES AMERICAN ASSORTED CHOCOLATES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

B. B & B Bombay. 1/3—3 cases 450 lbs. Federal Assorted Chocolates.
B B & B Bombay.—4/5—2 cases 300 lbs. Victor Assorted Chocolates.
B B & B Bombay—6—1 case 150 lbs Victor Assorted Chocolates,
B B & B Bombay—8/12—5 cases 500 lbs: Maillards Eagle Chocolates.
B B & B Bombay—13/17—5 cases 500 lbs. Maillards Eagle Chocolates.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 BALES KHANNA COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Hurnandrai Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dharamsi Jetha and Co.

27 Bales Cotton Khanna.

The above goods is lying at Seth Khiv Visrams Godown at Jamshed Bunder H. Godown.

AUCTION SALE OF 124 BALES ENGLISH WHITE FINE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite th egate of the Dharamraj gully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Mohanlal Keshavlal.

15456/67—12 Bales each 150 pairs English Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 1111 Gh Kusum 8/10 yds. 48 inches.
15470/80—11 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 3333 Akasvani 8/11 yds. 48 inches.
15481—1 Bale 129 pairs Akasvani 8/11 yds. 48 inches.
16951/70—20 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. Chandraluxmi or Shushivadni or other 8/10 yds. 48 inches.
16971/77—7 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 1111 Ghelikusam 8/10 yds. 48 inches.
16978/85—8 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 3333 Rassundri 8/10 yds 48 inches.
16986/92—7 bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. KKKK Akasvani 8/11 yds. 48 inches.
16993/99—7 Bales 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No MMMM Striratna of Bharat 8/11 yds. 48 inches.
17000—1 Bale 90½ pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. MMMM Striratna of Bharat 8/11 yds. 48 inches.
17001/14—14 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhottes No. Time is money or Dava Daya and Duna or other Oval "Begum" Ticket 8/10 yds. 48 inches.
17015—1 Bale 134 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees, No Time is money or Dava, Daya, and Duna or other Oval "Begum" Ticket 8/10 yds. 48 inches.
17016/29—14 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 511 Zigomar or Amrutke Zeror other 8/10 yds. 50 inches.
17030—1 Bale 132 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 511 Zigomar or Amrutke Zeror other 8/10 yds. 50 inches.
16931/49—19 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dupattas No. 133 and 140, 5/8 yds. 32 and 39 inches.
16950—1 Bale 193 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dupattas No. 133 and 140, 5/8 yds. 32 and 39 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY the 15th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Thackersidas Shivsyamal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keyosi Kana.

69 Bales Cotton Dholera Limbdi (out of 250 Bales).
4 Bales Stamped Cotton Dholera Limbd (out of 100 Bales).
1 Bale Stamped Cotton Dholera Limbdi (out of 22 Bales).
1 Bale Stamped Cotton Bhayavadar (out of 49 Bales).

The above goods can be seen at Manekline Godown No. 3 of Seth Thackersidas Shivsyamal.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' MOTOR CAR, COUNTRY-BRED HORSE AND A SHIGRAM GHARRY.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 15th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Studbaker's Motor Car No. 621 of 6 cylinders, quite new and complete (used only for 2 months.)
1 Black country-bred horse.
1 Shigram Gharry.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC HANDSOME FURNITURE ELECTRIC TABLE FANS GLASSWARE, ETC.

The property of a European Gentlemen.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th Mar., 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop No. 44-46 (opp. Messrs. Lipton's Ld.) at Apollo Street, Fort, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs artistic mirrored sideboard rich drawing room suite, mirror, door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing, dessing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, corner cabinets, easy chairs, electric table fans, screens, curtains, fancy teapoys, flower pots, glassware, etc.

The property of a European Gentleman.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE STATUES IN DIFFERENT MODELS, BUSTS FIGURES PILLARS, FRUIT STANDS POTS, ETC., SPECIALLY CONSIGNED TO ORDER FOR HALL DECORATION.

On MONDAY, the 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A consignment consisting of marble statues in different models, Busts, Figures, Pillars, Fruit Stands, Pots, etc. specially consigned to order for Hall decoration.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

Are You a Flier?

AVIATION TOO COSTLY FOR YOU?

NOT A BIT. YOU CAN AFFORD RS. 10?

Now is your chance to fly over Bombay for Rs. 10, in the famous Handley Page Aeroplane which seats 14 Passengers.

Call at the CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION and FETE to-day, and get your ticket for Rs. 10, in the.

GREAT HANDLEY PAGE FLIGHT RAFFLES.

The Flights will start as under from the Aerodrome at Juhu.

1st Flight Monday, March 15 at 10 a.m.
2nd Flight Monday, March 15 at 10-45 a.m.
3rd Flight Monday, March 15 at 11-30 a.m.

HAVE FLIP

AND

HELP CHILDREN'S WELFARE,

Applications for Tickets dealt with in strict rotation. Only 300 tickets in all. Winners' names published in the Press. Fourteen chances for each hundred tickets. Get yours NOW!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East

Last Night of

THE POPULAR PICTURES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE FIVE REEL FOX PHOTO PLAY

"The Moral Law."
by E. Lloyd Sheldon.

The play is absorbing from start to finish. The contrast that it displays between the two human beings is one of the best pieces of dramatic work that has eve been presented on the screen.

Also a fine 2 Reel Comic.

A Delightful Entertainment!

Grand Change of Programme

From To-morrow.

Remember gatherings on Saturday and Sunday,

ONE WEEK ONLY

STARTING

WEDNESDAY MARCH, 17TH,

Third

FANTASTICS

Are Entirely New Company, none of its Members ever having visited India before, except Concolyor, Popular Comedian.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & I.

Plan at S. Rose & Co.

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in four reels.

The Cruel Step-mother

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

LUKE—"Heap Big Chief." COMIC

Birds in the Shrubs (Coloured film)

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.

"Impossible Catherine."

This Week AT THE Majestic

The Great Indian Mithological Play.

JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA

Produced by the Hindoostan Cinema Film Manufacturing Company

Four Shows daily, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30. Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.

Coming Shortly,
Vitagraph's Super Serial
The Woman in the Web.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Event of the Season
Commencing Thursday 18th March at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920
(DIRECT from London).
A well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting
THE
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.
Thurs. March 18th and Friday 19th
"Nothing but The Truth"

The record success from the Savoy Theatre.

Sat. March 20th at 9-30 p. m. and Sunday Matinee March 21st at 5-30 p. m.
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"
The Sparkling Comedy.

THE EXCELSIOR

in aid of
CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUNDS
Under the distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies The Governor & Lady Lloyd.
Commencing Tuesday & Wednesday - March 16th & 17th
AT 9-30 p. m.
TWO PLAYS
By
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW
"How he Lied to Her Husband"
And
"A Man of Destiny"
PLAYED BY BOMBAY AMATEURS
Prices as Usual
Plan and Tickets at
S. ROSE & Co.

GRAND CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Shellar's Royal Circus
BEHIND CHARNI ROAD STATION.
ON SEA FRONT
100 ANIMALS) and (30 ARTISTS
All trained to perfection,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!!
The Biggest Show IN BOMBAY.
THE ONLY SHOW THAT GIVES YOU
20 ITEMS AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
TIP TOP NUMBERS.
SEE OUR MONKEYS DRIVING A RAILWAY TRAIN
Balancing Trapeze Pulling a Rickshaw Riding Ponies, &c, &c.,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p. m.
Maurice E. Bandman
By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD
PRESENTS
Jack Waller's
POPULAR ATTRACTION.
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
for a positive Farewell Season.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
PROGRAMME No. 6
THREE KNOWS
DROWNED BUT NOT DEAD
A Jazz time Phantasy 'A kooth for a kooth.

Sunday Matinee March 14th
PROGRAMME No. 7.

Monday March 15th.
Farewell & Pot-Pourree Programme.
The final appearance in India of
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
A Charming Romance of the Southern Sea's.
"The Pearl OF Paradise"
Title role played by the beautiful American Star.
MARGARITA FISCHER.
The Romance of two Young people Shepwrecked on a lonely island in the Southern Seas.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Who doesn't like a Sea Story? Well, here s one of the best.
"The Sea Master."
There was a big, bluff skipper. There was also a charming little maid. The skipper took the maid to sea, and then—
LOVE ON THE OCEAN WAVES.
And not the sort of love associated with the river punt, either. This is a most hrilling story of the days when—
THE JOLLY JACK ROGER
Flew from the masthead of many a ship. If you want to learn how to look after No. 1 see this film.
DO YOU LIKE COMIC.?
No need for exercise when you have seen this one:—
'Pete The Prowler.'

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Commencing To-morrow Sat. 13th March

THE FIRST AND ONLY FILM VERSION OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST EPIC MASTER-PIECE

The Colossal Epic of the BHARATA Nation
A Poem of 90,000 Couplets Read & Known by all Hindus
The Most Artistic and Beautiful Production in the

INDIAN CINEMA WORLD.

"MAHABHARATA"

The Burning of the Lac Palace Duryodhan's Wrath and Revenge. Sree Rrisna, the Divine

KICBAK Vadha.

BASTRABARAN

The Great War Duryodhana—Vadha &c. &c. &c.

PLEASE NOTE THE TIME!—To-morrow Saturday and Sunday 14th at 3-30, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

THE EMPRIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Second Million Dollar Chaplin

"A DOG'S LIFE"

WITH THE ONE & ONLY GENUINE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

ALSO

The Second Series !

OF THE ASTOUNDING MARINE AVIATION PICTURES

Flying with the Marines

LAST DAY!

TO-DAY—FRIDAY—AND POSITIVELY THE LAST!

For the past three weeks, Bombay has been talking of

"CLEOPATRA"

Cleopatra undoubtedly makes the most effective character of all rulers of the ancients for Screen presentation. It is this great task Mr. Fox has assigned to Miss Bara—greatest modern portrayer of dramatic roles.

This William Fox production is a gorgeous spectacle—made magnificent by the beautiful detail of Ancient Roman settings, costumes and characters

The Monument of the Motion Picture Act.

To-morrow the Great Epoch-making Ppicture leaves Bombay.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

Half rates in all the class for To-day Four Shows : 5-30 ; 7; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

You, Dear Reader,

Who have already Seen Fox's "A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS" and Fox's "CLEOPATRA YOU KNOW WHAT A FOX SUPER-PRODUCTION CONNOTES ! Are you ready for To-morrow's

TREMENDOUS THRILLER

Yet another FOX Wonder-Picture is awaiting you. Commencing To-morrow and running Two Weeks—

"Aladin

and The Wonderful Lamp ! "

detailed on the Screen with all the gorgeous trappings of the Arabian Nights, the Moslem magnificence of the Sultan's Ancient City, the hoories of the Harem, the desert with its standstorm, the grandeur of the East !

SOMETHING REALLY BIG—BEAUTIFUL—STUPENDOUS!

"ALADIN."

Keep ready Tomorrow !

Please refer to page 9 of The "Bombay Chronicle," to-day

Louise Glaum in

"SAHARA"

LOUISE GLAUM in SAHARA~ W.W Hodkinson Distribution

DRAMA OF PARIS, CAIRO AND EGYPT.

COMMENCES FROM TO-MORROW AT THE

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Mar. 6th

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,855,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	277,000
East Indian " "	155,000
Amrrican " "	4,693 000
Other " "	191,000
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	47,000
" " Forwarded	1,100
" " Actual Export	2,400
" " Imports	4,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	299,000
East Indian Afloat	18 000
Toatal Afloat	376,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 6th:

Dock Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Stocks at New York March	25.82 Unchgd.
" " May	23 97—4
" " July	30 15—13
Spot Cotton at New York	40.90 Unchgd
" Orleans	40 90+10
Future at New Orleans May	36 3/—3
" Oct.	30.0—7

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 6th.

Rate 5%	57 3/4
3 Months' Spot	78 7/8
3 Months Acceptances	78 3/4

Market Tone of Silver :—Fairly Steady.

Discount, Bank of Bengal rate 6 per cent

Rate on Nov. 1. 20 6

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/m 5 7/8

" Bank Bills 6 m/m 6

" Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4

" " " 6 " 5 3/4

Interest say to day loans 3 3/4

" 7 day market loans 4 3/8

Bar Silver Prices at Paris Francs .. 49 90

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 6th.

War Loans 5 per cent	£88.
Victory Bonds 4 %	£0
Victory Bonds 4 %	£78.
Consols 2½%	49.
Treasury Bills 3%	71
Indian Bonds 5½% Sterling Loans	55
Government Securities 3 %	49½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 27th.

WHEAT.

Argentine Barley 2m/m—Offers Paid	..
Australian Wheat—Offers Normnial	62
Barley Feed—Offers Paid	..
Karachi Barley Normalial	61
Wheat Afloat to U K	21430 000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship Feb. March	..
Rapeseed, Bombay Cawnpore 416 lbs ex Ship Feb. March	..
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. London Paid	..
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April sellers	£46½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Sellers	£24
Coria Rapeseed ;—Feb.-Apl. Sellers	£63½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper Corregated	£122
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£114½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metals	19
Hard Spelter	67

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers	86
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept Buyers	77
Do. Do. July Buyers	78
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar Buyers	97
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept Buyers	78/-
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept Buyers	79

Tone :—Quieter.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First L. tex Crepe Mar. Dull "	2/6½

Corn :—Quiet.

HOUDINI

Last Week! Last Week!

OF THE

Great Master Mystery

CLOSING EPISODES

MOST SENSATIONAL

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 11.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 493 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 496 and again declined to Rs. 493. The price then fluctuated between Rs. 494 and Rs. 495½, and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 494. There was practically no change until the close, when the rate was Rs. 494½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 495, declined to Rs. 493, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate enquiry.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		494
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.		318
" " "	May.		334
Fine Oomras	March		419
Fine Oomras	May.		4.2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 11TH MAR. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March		318
" " " "	May		335
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		494
Fine M.G. Oomras	March		419
Fine M.G. Oomras	May		426

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	338	318	298	..
M.G. Sind Punjab.	..	338	318	288	..
M. G. Oomras No 3	443	423	396	..	..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	498	478	443	..	..
M. G. Central No. 2	463	463	431	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	20 116 Bales
Wheat	19 643 Cwts,
Linseed	1,0 4 ..
Rape etc	893 ..
Gingellyseed	3,507 ..
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,029 ..
Castorseed	412 ..
Rice	29,746 ..
Myrabollams	9,166 ..
Cottonseed	6 167 ..
Mowrasseed	Nil ..
Gram	2,138 ..
Jewar	2 8 ..
Maize	Nil
Pariey	Nil
Barjree	873 ..

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/4 7/8.
D. D. on London 2/5.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/5 7/8.
D. D. Buying London 2/5 3/8.
D. D. on France 570 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 670 frcs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 163.
60 Days sight Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed on account of Settlement day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 11th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2/4 7/8
Bank Demand	2/4 15/16
Bank Acceptance 3m/s	2/8
Fcs. Demand	544
American Dollars	24½
Hongkong "	229
Shanghai "	342
Japan	165
Singapore	95

Market Quiet.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION AND CONVERSAZIONE.

The Twenty-ninth Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society was opened on Wednesday night. Though in the variety of exhibits and the excellence of some productions, there was much to commend, the output as a whole was meagre, the total number of exhibits having been far below the thousand which was expected. Deducting the loan exhibits, the items barely exceeded 800. Of these about half came under the category of Water-colours; but in that department there was a noticeable Diminution in the contributions of European competitors. The rest of the pictures were done in Black and White and in Oil Colours, the bulk of them, being of the latter section. There were some excellent exhibits in the photography department, a considerable number of them being from the well-known photographer Mr. N. V. Virkar. The majority of pictures done in the Indian style of Painting was sent by C. K. Banarji; most of them consisted of depictions from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyan. Hansa and Damayanti by S. G. Tanksale attracted general notice. The Etchings Section was disappointing; of th fifteen exhibits given, fourteen were done by F. C. Scallan. The "Sitala Ghat" was delicately outlined and deserves study. A larger number of amateurs, it is hoped, will attempt to do something in this neglected side of art. The Needlework representations, on the whole, deserves praise, the picture of "Shakuntala Patralekhan" being a work of distinct merit. The highest prize in this section was scored by Piroja M. Bharucha. "Indian lumped Cattle" by Mrs. Talim is a work of fine design. The Architectural Section was mainly taken up by housing structures suitable for the suburbs. The paucity of housing accommodation in Bombay had apparently made the subject one of stimulated interest and it was noticed that Sir George Lloyd inspected the exhibits with minute interest. The sketches, on account of the commending interest of cottage designs, were a little narrow in conception and one could not help wishing that a larger variety of housing designs, within a wider range of cost, had been produced. In the sculpture studies, there were some very vivid exhibits, Mr. R. K. Phadke's productions being the best of the lot. The design of "His Heart and Soul" by Mr. Phadke was bracketted with Mr. Karmaskar's Head Study in marble.

The Art Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition was awarded to A. X. Trindade, whose picture of "Flora" in Oil colours was the subject of unstinted admiration. The picture was that of a woman splendid in health and beauty, quite the counterpart of manly excellence.

By 9 p.m., visitors began to come in. At about 9-30 His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, came, the band playing the National Anthem. He was accompanied by Lady Wenlock, Mr. F. C. Rimington, president of the Society, went about with Sir George Lloyd explaining the best pictures on the screens. A large number of visitors were present towards the close of his Excellency's visit.

The show ended after the serving of refreshments.

PRIZE LIST.

1. The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition (the same person may not receive it more than once in three years).—A. X. Trindade.

2. The Society's Silver Medal for best work in Oil-colours.—Jogesh Chandra Seal.

3. The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours.—L. N. Taskar.

4. The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White.—J. P. Patel.

5. The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture.—S. Fernandez.

6. The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography.—Mrs. Hart.

7. The Society's Silver Medal for the best set of measured drawings of an Indian building of Architectural Merit. Awarded.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

1. H. E the Governor's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in the Exhibition, other than that for which the Society's Gold Medal is awarded.—Y. Le Mayeur.

2. The Society's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in any medium by a lady.—Mrs Lucy Sultan Ahmed.

3. The N. M. Wadia Charities' Prize, Rs. 50. For the best figure composition by an Indian illustrating any incident from the Ramayan.—M. A. Joshi.

4. Sir Dorab Ja Tata's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best work in the Indian (Calcutta) Style of Painting.—J. Roy.

5. Messrs. Hate and Co.'s Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture by an Indian depicting any incident from the Hindu Mythology.—A. M. Mali.

6. The Gourishankar Udeshankar's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture by a lady depicting any incident from the Ramayan.—Miss S. D. Davar.

7. Mr. M. F. Pithawala's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best figure painting in oils or Water-colours by an Indian lady. Not awarded.

8. Mr. M. A. Joshi's (Proprietor, Ravi Vijay Fine Art Litho Works, Ghatkupar) Prize Rs. 25. For the best figure composition by a student of Sir J. J. School of Art.—V. M. Nandanikar.

9. The Art Society of India's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work in any medium.—H. C. Soundy.

WORKS IN WATER-COLOURS.

10. Sir Shapurji B. Broacha's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject).—D. Rami Rao.

11. Sir Sassoon David's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best pair of sketches in Water-colours by a lady ("The sketches must be certified to be done entirely out of doors."). —Not awarded

12. The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best pictures in Water-colours by an Indian of any incident in Indian History or Mythology.—M. M. Desai.

WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

13. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart's Prize Rs. 50. For the best picture in the Exhibition by an Indian Artist in oils.—L. N. Taskar.

14. The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Kt.'s Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape in oils.—Mrs. G. Ballance.

15. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best portrait in oils.—J. A. Laikaka.

16. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart's Orige, Rs. 50. For the best work in still life.—Not awarded.

17. "Bolton Fine Art Litho Works," Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture depicting any incident from the Maha Bharat.—Rama Varma.

18. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart's Prize, Rs 50. For the best painting in animal life.—Not awarded

PHOTOGRAPHY.

19. The N. M. Wadia Charities' Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four direct photographs of portraiture or figure composition taken and printed by any process entirely by an *amateur* in India. *Enlargements will not be admissible under this head.* Four pictures.—Samel.

20. Sr. Dorab J. Tata's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four architectural studies with pictorial effects, entirely the work of an *amateur*. *Enlargements will be admissible under this head.*—No competition.

21. Dr. D. A. De Monte's Prize, Rs. 30. For the best set of four direct photographs of any pictorial landscape or seascape scene in Salsette taken and printed by an amateur in India. *Enlargement admissible under this head.*—No competition.

22. The N. M. Wadia Charities' Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work in photography finished by hand in monochrome or colour. *Enlargements will be admissible under this head.* This prize is open to both professional and amateur artists.—G. V. Lad.

23. Mr. P. S. H. Batlivala's Prize, Rs. 30. For the best set of four photographs of any size either by an amateur or a professional artist—the whole series depicting pictorially one complte story.—J. N. Unvala.

SCULPTURE, NEEDLE WORK, DESIGNING, ETC.

24. Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize Rs. 50. For the best work in Sculpture.—R. K. Phadke.

25. The Society's Prize Rs. 25. For the second best work in Sculpture.—V. P. Karmarkar.

26. "Art Society of India's" Prize, Rs. 25. For the best Art Needle Work or Embroidery by a lady.—Mrs. Sumatibai B. Talim.

27. "The Art Society of India's" Prize, Rs. 25.—For the best work in Original Architectural Drawing, both ground, plan and elevation.—Not awarded.

28. "The Art Society of India" Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work in clay modelling.—B. V. Talim.

29. The Association of Bombay Architects Prize, Rs. 100. For the best design for a cottage or bungalow suitable to the suburbs of Bombay not to cost more than Rs. 20,000. —K. B. Magumdar.

30. Mr. Narotam M. Goculdas's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best Street Scene in an Indian City painted in Water-Colours.—Mrs. M. E. Gale.

31. Messrs. K. D. Dane & Co.'s Prize, Rs. 50. For the best work in Oils by an Indian Artist, depicting pictorially the scene on the occasion of the Dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna on the battle field of Kurukshetra as described in the Bhagvat Gita.—Not awarded.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The market for jute mill shares ruled easier to-day without much business passing. There was a much better inquiry for coal shares and for favourite stocks. There were more buyers than sellers. In the miscellaneous section a fair amount of business was put through, Dunbar cotton being in request and showing a considerable advance in price.

The following were closing quotations :—

Coal : Bhulanbarare 44½; Borrea prefs 72/8; Burrakur 48/4; Burra Dhemo 11; Empire 12/12; Sendra 30/12; North West 69/8.

Jute : Alliance 755 s. l.' Clive 6 per cent. prefs 84; Clive A prefs 100; Fort Gloster 995 and 1000 s.l., India 1300; Howrah 45/8 and A pref 101; Kamarhatty 875; Kankinarrah 715, Kelvin 920; Lawrance 779; Reliance 50; Northbrook 83/8 and small lot 84/12 and prefs 102.

Miscellaneous : Alpha General Insurance 8 disc; Auckland debenture 90; Bank of Bengal 1780; Bengal Brass 10/4; Bengal Luxmi Cotton 233; Bonded warehouse B. 172; British Ceylon Corporation 29/4; British India Tobacco 9/8; Bengal Paper (debs) 82; Calcutta Cigarette 31/12 prem; Calcutta City flour 58/8; Central Provinces cement 12/12; Chowringhee property (debs) 89/8; Dunbar cotton 438/8; Indian galvanizing (new) 1/12 prem; Hume pipe 14/12; Marshall Sons and Co., (India New) 10/8; Orissa cement 10/8; Premier soap 11/1 Peaces slipway 9; Reliance jute (debs) 88; Russa engineering 260; Sara sirajgung Railway 75; Tittaghur Paper prefs 84; Union Jute (debs) 83/8; Indian iron and steel (old) 11 prem.

In yesterday's quotation for 75 Standard flour should have 4 discount and par.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59 and small lots Rs. 59/8. War bonds (short loans) 98 per cent. 1925 at 98/8 per cent. and 1928 at 98/8 per cent.

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RESHARPENED.,

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbens and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 13 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Rs. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 98 Medows Street, (Opp. Corneglia Bombay)

WANTED—INDIAN REFORMS COMMISSIONER.

"ALL REPRESSIVE MEASURES MUST GO."

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE URGED.

"STOP EXPORT OF INDIAN MONEY."

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS LOST.

PRESS DEPUTATION TO BE RECEIVED.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 10.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, after the Railway Budget had been introduced by Sir A. Anderson, Mr. Khaparde moved:

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the grant under the sub-head 'Special Commissions Enquiry' of the major head 'Miscellaneous' be increased by Rs. 25,000 to meet the expenses of a Committee to inquire into the grievances of the clerical and telephone establishments of the Postal Department."

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the grant under the Posts and Telegraphs in the Budget estimates for 1920-21 be increased by Rs. 25 lakhs to provide for the betterment of the pay and prospects of the clerical and telephone establishments of the Postal Department."

He said as a preliminary to other observations, he must make it clear that by moving these resolutions he did not minimise the claims of the other departments whose cases might also be considered on their respective merits. At the same time, he believed the Postal Department people were the most hard hit and consequently had a real case to be taken up in a generous spirit. Any further postponement would really injure an indispensable service to the people at large. It was painful to see that in spite of the fact that the Post and Telegraph staff were under the same Director, the general scale of pay in both the cases was widely and unjustifiably different. The Telegraph clerks were divided into two classes, "Local" and "General." In the former cases the grading was Rs. 50—150, while in the latter case it was 75—200. In the case of the Postal people the most junior man would get Rs. 30 as a beginning, while in all other Government departments the starting pay for the most junior subordinate clerks was either Rs. 40 or Rs. 50, at any rate, in no case less than Rs. 35. The Postal clerks were most unfortunate because the circular letter of 18th February last did not effect any real improvement. The starting pay would still be Rs. 30 and the increase in pay would not have a retrospective effect from April last. In the case of Telegraph people they started with Rs. 50 and were entitled to overtime allowances if they worked for more than 8 hours a day, and money allowances were granted to those who could dispose of any telegram within a limited time. The Postal people had to dispose of two sorts of work, the departmental and non-departmental. Under the former head were included, money orders, parcels, packages, etc., while the latter included payment of pensions, receipt for war loan bonds, etc. The Postal clerk would not get any overtime allowances and the pity was that in his case no office time was fixed. He might have to work for 10 or 12 hours. In fact, he would not leave the office unless he had cleared off his table. In the case of Railway Mail Service clerks they were also most overworked. No special travelling allowance was granted to them. After quoting figures, Mr. Khaparde said the figures showed that during the last two years, work had enormously increased and said his analysis might have made it clear that the Postal clerks had a real grievance. They ought to be brought to an equal footing with the other Government clerks. It was not a statesmanlike policy to leave a department discontented and grumbling. This might lead to consequences unthought of, especially at a delicate time when the strike fever was abroad.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Patel moved that a provision of Rs. 10,000 be made under the appropriate head in the Budget in order to meet the expenses of a Committee of officials and non-officials to be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the clerical establishments of the Postal Department. He said Mr. Khaparde's resolutions even if they were accepted, would not meet the demands of the Postal clerks who wanted that they should be placed on an equal footing with their brethren in the Telegraph. Department, and be immediately granted with retrospective effect, time scale and pay, etc. They were told that something had been done to better the pay and prospects of the Postal men. But he (Mr. Patel) along with some of his friends in the Council had received numerous telegrams to the effect that the revised scheme just published was extremely disappointing and urging the immediate grant of retrospective time scale, pay, etc. The effect of such grant, would be, said Mr. Patel, that they should make provision of something like Rs. 80 lakhs. That being so, Mr. Khaparde's resolutions would not at all meet the needs of the situation. Mr. Patel then pointed out the inequalities and disabilities of the Postal clerks as compared with the Telegraph clerks. After 16 years of service a Telegraphist who, at the time of joining his service, was not expected to have general qualification except knowledge of telegraphy and whose period of work was only 8 hours a day, got Rs. 200, whereas a Postal clerk who was expected to be a School Final or Matriculate and who put in work for more than 10 hours a day got after the same period of service only Rs. 50. Further, there were frequent transfers in the case of Postal clerks, but not so in the case of Telegraphists. A Telegraphist got extra allowances and late fees, whereas such advantages were denied to the Postal clerks. There was really no reason why the Postal clerks whose duties and responsibilities were equal, if not heavier than those of their brethren in the Telegraph Department should not be paid equally. In conclusion, Mr. Patel referred to the growth of agitation for increased prospects of pay started by the Bombay Postal clerks and appealed to Government not to forget or disregard them altogether. If Government could not make a grant of Rs. 80 lakhs they should at least appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials to go into the whole question. That would, said Mr. Patel, satisfy the Postal people for the time being.

Mr. Chanda entirely associated himself with the observations of Mr. Patel and Mr. Khaparde. What he would urge was tha steps should be taken to give adequate increase to the Postal subordinates with r trospective effect.

"ONLY PALLIATIVES."

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that the Postal grievances were of long-standing, and though Government had met them to certain extent, the concessions were only palliatives and not consistent with the present high cost of living. There was no branch of the public service which did such valuable work as the Postal Department. It was all done by sweating more perhaps than in the mills. (Laughter.) But palliatives would never do. It was a matter of wonder to him how a Postal peon could be so patient and hardworking under such cruel conditions of work. The whole affair was discreditable to Government who must pay and pay well. He was afraid the Director-General did not know the depth of feeling among the men. He pleaded that Government should appoint a Committee as asked for in the resolution. The policy had been that those who had should have more. But that was neither fair nor just.

Pandit Malaviya agreed with Sir Dinshaw Wacha and said Government should either give increase to the Postal men at once or appoint a Committee to report at an early date, so that the matter may not be shelved.

Nawab Ali Chaudhri supporting Mr Patel's motion, said the Post Office men were the most hardworking people. Their pay was entirely inadequate. He hoped Government would take necessary steps to ameliorate their position without any further delay.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer heartily supported the resolution.

SATISFY THE MEN.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea entirely supported the resolutions and said that on the question there was unanimity among non-official members who represented the different schools of political thought. The Postal Department of Government was perhaps the ablest. The starting general educational qualification of the Postal people was superior to that of the Telegraph men. The department would not be satisfied until an exhaustive inquiry was made as to the status and position of the Post Office men. It would not be wise that they should be allowed to go on with growing discontent. It was in the interest of Government itself that the men should be satisfied.

Mr. Sarma said he could understand the difficulty of Government in this matter, because if the salary of the Postal people were increased, there would be other departments clamouring for increase also. On looking into the question, he found the Telegraph people had been given an inquiry. He asked the same thing should be done for the Post Office. A wise Government should at once appoint a Committee as asked for, and not keep up this difference between two branches of the same department. If in future new taxation were needed to meet the grievance of this important public service, the new Council, he had no doubt, would face it.

Sirdar Sundar Singh thought Government would be wise to accept the resolution. He deprecated any idea of strikes and urged Government to face the situation.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar heartily supported the resolution.

MR. CLARKE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Clarke, replying, assured the Council that the question of improving the pay and condition of the Postal staff had always been before the Director-General. A grant of Rs. 6 lakhs was granted to them some time ago, but last year owing to the rise in prices the demands grew more, defeating all the calculations of Government. They could not possibly foresee that the prices would rise to such an abnormal extent. The Postal staff consisted of 1,000,000 men and to raise the pay of all of them was an utter impossibility. Referring to the second resolution of Mr. Khaparde, asking for a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs, Mr. Clarke pointed out that the revised estimate for 1919-20 contained a provision of Rs. 5 crores and 96 lakhs, which was an increase by Rs. 50 lakhs and the Budget figure for 1920-21 was Rs. crores which meant an increase of Rs. 1 crore and 3 lakhs than the previous year's figures. About Rs. 18 lakhs had been recently sanctioned for revising the pay of the clerical staff getting below Rs. 100. Besides that the Council would notice that a war allowance of 5 and 10 per cent. continued to be given, which meant to Government an extra cost of Rs. 9 lakhs. They had also in the Budget Rs. 3 lakhs as special allowance to Bombay and Karachi people, Rs. 6 lakhs for raising the pay of clerks, over Rs. 113 lakhs for improving the pay of the Postal men and other menials and Rs. 10 lakhs for ordinary war allowances, which could not be absorbed by the provision of pay and some other items, all amounting to Rs. 84 lakhs, practically the whole of which had been or was going to be devoted to improving the pay of the Postal staff. There was really a very large sum to be utilise in the matter.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL DEPARTMENTS.

The chief argument in the debate was that the Postal staff should be placed on an equal footing with the Telegraph men. But that was a very difficult thing. The differences between these two departments in the matter of pay were really a matter of history. The Telegraph Department was a separate department and it was highly technical, dealing entirely with telegraph. The difference in pay between the two departments has remained in the past and must remain in the future. They could not pay a postal clerk in the mofussil what they paid in Bombay or Calcutta. The conditions were quite different and the volume of work was also quite different. When there were large differences in the conditions of service there must be differences in pay also. Another argument had been that the Postal staff was very much underpaid. But the Council must note that the Postmaster-General, Madras, could get men on Rs. 15 while the Postmaster-General, U. P., got men on Rs. 25. The basis of recruitment depended on local conditions. There was not one of those men who had joined the department whose prospects had not been improved and yet they turned round and said they were misled, badly treated and overworked. These men came of their own freewill and nobody pressed them to join the Postal service.

TIME SCALE PAY.

The speaker admitted high prices affected the clerks and assured the Council that nobody knew better than he, of the conditions of the staff in the Department and he only wished to treat them properly. As regards the pay of Post Office clerks he said Government had already sanctioned the appointment of a Special Officer to consider the establishment of time scale pay for the whole of India and they intended to select areas in which there would be definite and suitable time-scale laid dow for places like Cawnpore, Peshawar, Punjab, etc. In addition to these local allowances would be given in Delhi compensate for the extra cost of living. To introduce general and local scale in the Postal Department as in the Telegraph Department would mean an expenditure in crores and that was, threfore, impossible. It was difficult to say how much this proposed time-scale would cost Government and it might cost more than what Mr. Khapade suggested. But, however, as there was desire on the part of non-official members for the appointment of a Committee to go into the question which bristled with difficulties, he, on behalf of Government accepted it.

Sir George Barnes: It is understood that the Committee will be of the same character as had already been appointed in respect the Telegraph Department.

Mr. Patel: What is that character?

Sir George Barnes: A Committee of officials and non-officials, but not of this Council.

Mr. Patel: There is great difference between Mr. Khaparde's resolution for the appointment of a Committee and mine because his deals with the cases of Telephone clerk also.

Sir George Lowndes: I understand that Mr Patel's is a cheaper inquiry. (Laughter.)

Mr. Khaparde replying to the debate said he was not convinced about the historical causes of difference between the Postal and Telegraph Departments and was not willing to withdraw his resolution.

ACCEPTED OR NOT?

Mr. Patel said, "As I understand my resolution is accepted. I shall ——."

Sir George Lowndes: I do not understand that your resolution is accepted. The resolution proposed is that a specific sum should be allotted for the appointment of a Committee. What I understand is that you will have the Committee but not that the specific sum may be allotted.

Sir George Barnes: You have got a promise from Government that a Committee shall be appointed. What does it matter as to what exact sum should be allotted to meet the expenses of this Committee? I would ask the hon. members to be satisfied with what fell from Mr. Clarke and myself, and withdraw their resolutions.

Mr. Patel: It is not clear as to what the functions of the Committee will be, and whether it would go into the main contention that the Postal staff should be placed on a footing of equality with the Telegraph staff or not.

Sir George Lowndes pointed out that the appointment of a Committee was accepted by Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke: Your resolution is accepted.

MR. PATEL'S MOTION LOST.

Sir George Lowndes: I again ask Mr. Patel whether he intends to withdraw his resolution. The Committee of Inquiry is accepted but not the resolution.

Mr. Patel: If my resolution is not accepted I do not withdraw it.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared lost. On Mr. Patel pressing for a division, the motion was rejected by 35 to 11 votes.

MR. KHAPARDE WITHDRAWS MOTION.

Mr. Khaparde withdrew his resolution about the appointment of a Committee on the understanding that one would be appointed to go into the question. The other resolution about the allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs was put to the vote and lost.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

SALT MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Sarma moved that the expenditure on salt be increased by Rs. 1 lakh for carrying out experiments with a view to manufacture refined salt which could compete favourably with the foreign commodity imported into India.

He said the Council may rest assured that a proper and satisfactory solution of the salt question would materially benefit the country in more than one way: firstly, in providing cheap and abundant salt to India without any large and violent fluctuation in prices; and, secondly, in saving the country the enormous cost of importing salt from foreign countries. Roughly stating, one-third of the total consumption of salt was imported from foreign countries and recent experience had shown that for lack of ships and various other reasons, the salt market had always been unsteady during the war, that in spite of the salt duty being reduced by Government, prices had risen considerably high. It was an all-India question. After quoting figures, the speaker argued that if Government was bold enough to accept this resolution, it would save a considerable number of Indian consumers from undergoing undue expenditure.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said Bombay was very much interested in the proposed experiment and furthermore the very desire of promotion of industries for India should itself suffice to make Government accept the motion.

"QUESTION NOT AN ALL-INDIA ONE."

Sir Thomas Holland speaking on behalf of Government, said there was no doubt that one-fifth of the total salt consumed by the country was imported from foreign countries. Foreign salt was mainly consumed in Bengal. The Calcutta Market had a special taste for it. The question was whether Madras salt would compete with foreign salt and was there any chance that the average consumer in Bengal would be satisfied to buy it? He did not deny that Madras salt had been successful to a certain extent, but unfortunately the producers had deliberately and in detriment to their own interests been trying to manufacture salt of an inferior quality. Moreover, the question was not an all-India problem as put by the mover. It was purely connected with Madras and it would have been expedient to move the matter in the local legislature. Meanwhile, Government had not been slow in its duty and efforts had been made to secure the services of some experts in the matter in 1918, when a Conference of the principal consumers went into the question as to how to improve the manufacture of salt and the services of an Italian expert were utilised in that direction. Government had been doing all that was practicable under the circumstances and he asked Mr. Sarma not to press his resolution.

Mr. Banerjea emphasised the matter was an all-India problem and Bengal was as much interested in it as any other province. If he remembered rightly, 50 years ago he actually witnessed salt manufactured in Bengal and all those concerns died slowly. There was urgent necessity for the revival of all those Swadeshi movements. India was on her way to achieve responsible government and it would be quite consistent with the national spirit if the Swadeshi movements were encouraged and revived. There was nothing repugnant felt in Bengal to Indian salt.

MOTION NEGATIVED.

Mr. Sarma replying to the debate, appealed that India should not any longer be kept in a place of subordination, at least as regards those commodities which she could manufacture.

Sir Thomas Holland winding up the debate, repudiated the idea that the question was an all-India problem.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Sarma next moved that the Budget grant on the construction of Railways on lines in progress and new lines be increased by rupees one crore, the same being deducted if necessary from the expenditure on open lines. He said they were very much behind-hand in the development of the country for which construction of Railways on open lines was necessary. But of the 26 lakhs budgetted last year, only Rs. 15 lakhs had been spent. Fourteen years ago sanction was granted for the construction of 1,098 miles of railway, but very little had been carried out and so Rs. 1 crore although not sufficient would go a long way in meeting the requirements. Only 168 miles out of 5,710 miles proposed were covered and considering the congestion in Railways, especially in South India they must accept his modest resolution.

Sir George Barnes said they must cut their coat according to the cloth. Mr. Sarma's suggestion amounted to this, that they should take away the money allotted to open lines and devote it to building new lines. No doubt they wanted Railways and new Railways would be the life-blood of India. But he entirely differed from Mr. Sarma that the existing lines could not carry traffic because of the absence of renewals, repairs, etc. Further the total amount provided for lines in progress was 84.75 lakhs and for new lines they had provided 94 lakhs and as for Madras, allotments had been made for schemes including Guntur and Parvatipur and Singapur lines. In conclusion, he said Government were anxious to build Railways as quickly as they can, but they should get the existing Railways into order before starting new ones.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Sarma, replying to the debate, pointed out that the allotted sums had not been fully spent and that was why he brought his resolution.

Sir George Barnes said Government would make every endeavour to spend on Railways what was allotted, but the difficulty was in getting materials.

Mr. Sarma withdrew the resolution.

GRANT FOR TARIFF COMMISSION.

MR. PATEL'S MOTION REJECTED.

Mr. Patel moved that the grant under the subhead special commissions of inquiry be increased by Rs. 1 lakh in order to meet the expenses of a Commission to be appointed with power to visit important commercial centres, record evidence and devise measures and recommend those tariff arrangements which seem to it best fitted to India's need consistently with the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee.

Mr. Patel said if provision on the lines suggested by him was not made, the public would view the decision of Government with apprehension and distrust. The resolution already accepted by Government had been criticised in the public press. It would not be expedient and wise on the part of Government to evade the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee.

Sir George Lowndes: Mr. Patel had moved a similar resolution the other day and under rules of business the same thing cannot be discussed within 6 months. I will ask Mr. Patel to point out the difference.

Mr. Patel: The difference lies in the fact that the Committee now asked for is to visit important commercial centres.

Sir George Lowndes: Is it worth while taking the time of the Council further?

Mr. Patel: Sir, I will take only two minutes.

Sir George Lowndes: I leave it to the Hon. Member.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy speaking on the motion thought it was inopportune and premature. A committee was already appointed and until its report was out, it would be unwise to raise any other issue.

Sir George Barnes on behalf of Government regretted the Government were not willing to undertake the expenditure as proposed. All questions raised by the mover would be carefully gone into and if any further expenditure would then be considered necessary he hoped the Finance Member would not deny it.

The motion was then put to the Council and negatived.

(Continued on Page 7.)

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WANTED-INDIAN REFORMS COMMISSIONER.

(Continued from page 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir [redacted] Home Department a thankless task because while members like Mr. Khaparde often wanted increase of pay of subordinate services in Post Offices, no such fortune fell to the lot of the Home Department. He had never known of any occasion in which Mr. Khaparde rose and asked for increase in the pay of the Police service. Mr. Khaparde perhaps thought the Government looked after it so well that there was no necessity for him to bring any resolution. It had been suggested that the Government were increasing the pay of the Imperial and higher branch of Police service at the expense of the lower paid service. But if the hon. members had been reading the papers recently, they would find that the increase of pay had not met the situation and given satisfaction. It would be interesting for the Council to hear that 25 Indians were being appointed to the Imperial Service, but he must point out that the expenditure on the Imperial and higher services was small compared with the expenditure on the lower grade. They had given sanction for improvement of pay of lower grade police and some other schemes of increasing pay were on foot including one for Burma. Mr. Khaparde had talked of contented post office but should not they also think of having a contented police.

Mr. Sarma: Yes! Including the C. I. D. (Laughter).

JAILS.

Referring to the head Jail Sir William Vincent pointed out that the Jail Committee which had been making inquiries in India was about to complete its labours and he hoped its recommendations would effect considerable improvement throughout the department. Coming to the civil service department the Home Member pointed out that while the actual increase of prices had gone over 50 per cent, the increase which they proposed in the pay of the provincial service was approximately 25 per cent and in the Imperial service the increase was fixed at only 15 per cent. The Council would therefore find that the Government had dealt with money with greater attention to public claims. There had been complaints that Government had been negligent of the provision of ministerial and lower services of the country, but at page 71 of financial statement they would find that the total provision was Rs. 125 lakhs for the purpose. In conclusion, Sir William observed that the members of the Imperial Secretariat had suffered more on account of high prices of commodity than any other service.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY FOR REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

Mr. Patel moved that a provision of Rs. 25,000 be made under the appropriate head in the budget in order to mee the expenses of a Committee of officials and non-officials to be appointed to examine the working of the Press Act, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and all other repressive acts and regulations and report whether all or any of them can consistently with public safety be wholly repealed or so amended as to ensure that no executive action could be taken under them without obtaining previous sanction from the ordinary court of law. Mr. Patel said the notice of the resolution dealing with the same subject was given by Mr. Chanda himself and Mr. Sinha. But unfortunately they were time-barred as only 6 days were fixed for considering resolutions. He said his resolution covered all repressive legislation, beginning from Regulation 3 of 1918. There was no doubt that all repressive measures had created deep discontent in the country. The Home Member had drawn notice to a discontented police. What about the discontented public? If the New Era promulgated by the Royal Proclamation was to be a success all these repressive legislation must go. What he wanted was a Committee of Inquiry to find out how many of the repressive measures could be repealed and how many modified.

Mr. Chanda supporting the motion said when the regulation 3 of 1818 was enacted British power was just being established in India. Conditions had since changed and the Government must consider the necessity of doing away with them.

PRESS DEPUTATION.

Sir William Vincent replying said if all resolutions asking for appointment of Committees were accepted the Government of India would lose itself in various directions and there would not be any other work. Many of the measures mentioned by the mover had not been used and it was the intention of the Government to give full effect to the Royal Proclamation.

Refering to the Press Act the Home Member said the Government of India was prepared to examine this Act on the lines suggested by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. He would not be guilty of breach of confidence if he mentioned that he had expressed his willingness to receive a deputation of gentlemen representing the Indian press, a suggestion which had been made to him. He wanted the Council to give credit for what had been done by them towards allaying public feeling by giving full effect to the Royal Proclamation. Mr. Patel said trust begets trust and on that maxim they had extended the Proclamation and released many internees and prisoners. He was willing to leave it to the members of this Council, to see in their heart of hearts whether those released treated Government in the spirit in which they treated them. He did not say any inquiry would now be held against released persons but he believed that any action which would provoke ill-feeling now would be dangerous and unwise. He asked the Council to remember also the difficulties and preoccupations of the Government. The Government were, in his judgment, in a most difficult and critical stage in the life of this country. There were difficulties about soothing the feelings of Mahomedans in respect of the Turkish question and further there were moving spirits of anarchy and revolution in Central Asia. Any little thing would cause excitement in the country and would be seriously dangerous to the welfare of India. He therefore asked the hon. members not to add to the difficulties of Government by proposing a Committee of this kind at this juncture. If he could always secure the co-operation of the Council in dissociating themselves from revolutionary and anarchical crimes then the Government would find it unnecessary to use the Acts to which reference had been made. That was the spirit in which he asked the co-operation of the Council. It had been said that with Government members, the co-operation was one-sided. But he put it to the Council that Government had gone far and in various ways to meet the peoples' requests for clemency in order to allay bitter feeling and it was for the Council at this stage of anxiety and difficulties of Government to give them free and real support.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Patel replying to the debate said the clemency shown by Government was simply in pursuance of the Royal command. The Home Member had stated that certain people misused this generous spirit and did not pay Government in the same coin. The speaker objected to the use of any such general statement and asked for citation of individual instances. The Council had been told that experience had shown the Criminal Amendment Act had been ineffective in Bengal for sometime. In all humility he asked what need there was to continue it. The Home Member seemed to apprehend that the acceptance of the resolution would produce bitterness and ill-feeling among the public at troublous time like the one they were passing through. But Mr. Patel repudiated the statement and said that on the contrary the appointment of a Committee would go to soothe public anxiety and produce the good which was so desirable to work every good Government. A huge meeting under the auspices of the Press Association under the presidency of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar had some days back pressed for the repeal of the Press Act. Amendments to the Press Act and piecemeal improvements would not allay feelings unless these repressive regulations were repealed or amended as the case might be. No closer connection between Government and people could be esablished. This was ne opportune time to make a move in the matter.

Sir William Vincent in winding up the debate said he had been charged with making a general statement on the score of the spirit in which clemency had been returned by released prisoners or internees. He regretted it was not safe to openly give names of particular individuals but there had been cases in which people had not refrained from indulging in treasonable conduct. If Mr. Patel was so desirous of getting an idea of the names he could immediately go with him and see the files on his table. The papers were there and anybody might look at them.

The motion was put to vote and negatived by 40 to 8.

SECRETARIAT CHARGES.

Mr. Chanda moved that the allotment under charges at Secretariats be reduced by Rs. lakhs and the estimated surplus be increased. He said the question of rebuilding the Secretariat was raised in the Reform report and a Committee was appointed consisting mainly of European officials with a non-official European on it. There was no Indian on the Committee and a little outside light would have been useful. The terms of reference to the Committee were wide and the inclusion of an Indian was essential. The speaker pointed out the cost of the Secretariat was growing and in spite of decentralising after the report of the Hobhouse Committee the Secretariat work was growing but with the coming reforms there ought to be greater decentralisation and less interference with provincial Governments.

Sir William Vincent replied he did not understand what the resolution aimed at, the reduction of Secretariat or Secretariat clerks or what. The Committee which went into the question of the Secretariat staff was purely domestic and technical one and no slight was meant to the Indian members. He justified the increased expenditure and pointed out this year's increase was due chiefly to th transfer of the Munitions Board from the military to civil, estimates. He emphasised the practice was to interfere as little as possible with the local Governments. The Secretariat would be very busy looking up the answers to questions put by the Hon. Members and with the enlargement of the Council more work would be entailed.

MOTION NEGATIVED.

Mr. Chanda replying to the debate said he did not mean that a non-official member of this Council should sit on the Committee. His contention was that an Indian was needed to look after Indian interests. He wa not convinced and recounted the additional appointments to the Government Secretariat Rs. 8 lakhs was no small sum. The motio was put to vote and negatived.

At this stage at 5 p.m. the Council adjourned for an hour.

DELHI AYURVEDIC UNANI COLLEGE.

On the Council reassembling at 6 p.m. Mr. Jaffer moved a resolution asking for Rs. 5 lakhs to be devoted to the aid of the Ayurvedic and Unani College at Delhi and said he had no intention of comparing the relative merits of Eastern and Western systems of medicine and emphasised the importance of the Eastern system to India, particularly to thise living in villages and small towns and said the Colleges of which Lord Hardinge laid the foundation stone in Delhi was an accomplished fact and the speaker paid a tribute to the services of Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Chanda, Nawab Ali Chaudhri, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Mr Khaparde, Mr. Patel, Mr. Ismail Chaudhri, Sir Umar Hyat Khan and Mr. Sarma supported the motion.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir William Vincent recalled Sir Mir Asad Ali's resolution of 1915 and said the resolution was circulated for opinion and replies had been received. A good deal of matter had passed since then and a considerable feeling existed among all non-official members for this system. Another consideration was as pointed out by Mr. Sarma. Medicine was going to become a provincial transferred subject. The movement had received official support by the foundation being laid by Lord Hardinge, but he did not know whether Lord Chelmsford would open it. He was unaware of the relative value of the system but he was anxious to meet the Hon. Members' request. He was quite prepared to receive a deputation and assured the Council that if a scheme was submitted and if it was found to be sound he would ask the Finance Department for a grant.

Pundit Malaviya emphasised the importance of the system and asked the European colleagues to remember that the Ayurvedic method was the most ancient. He asked for the appointment of a representative Committee to adjust the value of the Eastern systems of medicine. He was very glad the grant had been promised.

In view of the assurance of the Hon. Member, Mr. Jaffer withdrew his resolution

CHIEF REFORMS COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Patel moved resolution asking for an additional allotment of Rs. 75,000 for the appointment of an Indian as Chief Reforms Commissioner and for the payment of travelling and other expenses of members of informal advisory Committee on rule already appointed and hereafter to be appointed. He said that the Council was aware that a Committee was sitting, and the function of that Committee was not merely preparation of rules and regulation but to advise on points arising out of the Reform and would probably be sitting for the whole year The Committee required to be strengthened and many provinces such as Burma and Assam were not represented. Not only provinces but also all interests were not represented. He pointed out the absence of representation of Indian commercial interests and emphasised the need for representation of all interests including land-owners. It did not matter whether the Congress was represented or not. Co-operation must begin in Reform Office. The Minto-Morley Reforms failed because of the rules, and they must take care that the same mistakes were not repeated. He recalled Sir William Marris was associated with Mr. Curtis long before the announcement of August 20th. He was associated with the authors of Joint Report and despatches of March last, but regret ted his colossal ignorance of matters which arose out of the Joint Committee Report. For instance, he even did not know that Lord Selbourne, in his speech in the House of Lords, pointed out the possibility of four Indians being appointed as Executive Councillors. He did not even know the personnel of the Congress deputation. While he had great admiration for Sir William Marris, he wanted an Indian Chief Commissioner with sufficient experience and knowledge of provincial and imperial Council.

Mr. Chanda wanted an Indian Joint Commissioner to be associated with Sir William Marris.

Vice-President:—I must ask the Hon. Member to address the Council on the resolution.

SIR W. MARRIS' REPLY.

Sir William Marris, replying on behalf of the Government, said Mr. Patel had stated that he (the speaker) was ignorant of many affairs connected with Reforms. He seemed to have placed this allegation on his (speaker's) failure to answer two supplementary questions. One question was as to whether he knew the personnel of the Congress, and second question was as to whether he knew that Lord Selbourne in his speech had said that it was possible to appoint four Indian Executive Councillors in the Imperial Legislative Assembly. As regards the latter he had answered that the questions at a later time. The fact was that, speaking on behalf of Government, he must be very cautious as to what he uttered and must first verify his statement. Mr. Patel came there with an idea to put those questions, and due notice was required to answer that question. If failure in this direction was characterised as his (the speaker's) colossal ignorance of affairs, he had nothing else to say. He emphasised that the work had already been undertaken, and there would be no use in changing horses while crossing the stream. It would take at least one year to come to conclusion, and Mr. Patel should wait till they had reported. Sir William Marris, continuing, said he believed that the Reforms work being of such great dimensions and complexities, two qualifications were indispensible. The Reforms Commissioner should be a man who had been associated both with the Local and Central Government and who had some parliamentary experience. He regretted that the Council should have been deprived of the services of a member who was extraordinarily fulfilling all conditions including those put by Mr. Patel. If Lord Meston's connections had continued with this Council he was an ideal man to fill the post of Reforms Commissioner, and now, in his absence, if that post had fallen to him (speaker) it was a matter decided by the Government of India. He did not know what Indian name Mr. Patel had in view. As regards the composition of the Committee, the matter had already been fully discussed. As, for finance, Government had that question in view, but the sum to spend on this Committee had not been earmarked in the Budget as a special item.

WHAT ARE INDIANS' FEELINGS.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said at a time when co-operation between Europeans and Indians was necessary in connection with the Reforms, they should not ask for appointment of Commissioner on racial grounds. He referred to the feeling in the minds of the people as expressed by the cablegram to the Secretary of State by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the capacity of President of the National Congress and asked what intimation was received by Government. There was still time to reconsider decision and approach the question in a larger spirit, by taking on the advisory board more non-officials.

Mr. Khaparde said that in appointing one to deal with Reforms, care should be taken that he possessed experience of electorate and other conditions prevailing in India. If this was not done the Government would have to face serious consequences. In his opinion the new scheme would be the products of the Joint Committee experience of Indians and Europeans advisory board which the Government had appointed, had no constitutional existence."

RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was put to the Council and rejected.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

In introducing the Finance Department heads of the Budget, Mr. Hailey said what ever he had to say was covered by his speech in introducing the Financia' Statement. Mr. Sarma moved two resolutions together; (1) that the deficit during 1919-20 be reduced by 6 crores, the said sum being deducted from the loss on the sales of reverse councils shown in para 152 of the explanatory memorandum and (2) that in interest receipts 12 receceipts in England be raised by £191,000, the decrease in revised figures for 1919-20 provided for, owing to an anticipated reduction in the amount of investments for meeting the reserve drafts on London.

Mr. Sarma said that the Government were losing unnecessarily by the sale of reverse councils and there was ample justification for the unrest amongst Indians. The reverse councils should be sold only if it was absolutely necessary to adjust the trade balance against India and to weaken the exchange in particular times of severe stringency. During 1919-20 taking every month they found a large excess of exports over imports so that in no period was there trade balance against India and there was nothing to show that the trade adjustment of the country necessitated the shifting of funds from this country to England. The forced sale of securities was, therefore, extremely undesirable because India had to bear the loss. To allow export of money from India in that artificial, way when they wanted every pie they could have, to increase their industry was absolutely unjustifiable.

MR. HAILEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Hailey replying said the result of the transactions of reverse councils was that the Government hoped to reduce the all-India deficit by 6 crores and the provinces as a whole would be 11 crores better off under the Reform scheme than they would be otherwise. Sir Fazulbhoy's proposal to allow the exchange to fall by stages to one shilling four pence would be little short of disaster. It was an essential feature of the exchange policy not only to provide for remittance from London to India through Council Bills at approximately gold point but from India to London in time of exchange weakness also, at gold point through the sale of sterling remittance known as reverse councils. It was simply an alternative to export of gold and unless they did this the exchange policy did not become effective, that is the trade did not get the remittance it required at the rate fixed and the whole policy of exchange broke down. Mr. Hailey spoke for nearly 40 minutes. At this stage the Council adjourned at 8 p.m. for dinner to discussion at 9-39 p.m.

On Council reassembling after dinner at 9-30 p.m. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy supported Mr. Sarma's resolution and said he had to express the commercial community which felt very strongly on the question of reverse councils. If Mr. Hailey felt hurt at his expresion of those views he would only regret it.

Mr. Hailey: May I interrupt the Hon. Member. I have nothing to take exception to any expression used by any member. I tried to make it clear in my speech and I wish to repeat it now that I referred to criticism outside the Council.

Continuing Sir Fazulbhoy said he was not convinced by the arguments of Mr. Hailey and if he had to reply to every one of them he would perhaps require 2 hours.

Sir George Lowndes: I must remind the Hon. Member that he will have only quarter of an hour. (Laughter).

Sir Fazulbhoy said he understood from Mr. Hailey's speech that he had recommended to the Secretary of State to be allowed to sell reverse councils at market rate and that if that was allowed they could not be selling bills at cross rates between America and England. Really speaking there was no heavy demand for gold standard and if Government stuck to the policy of the Currency Committee they could do so and when exchange went below 2 shillings they could sell reverse bills. He knew that it was not practicable to bring down exchange to one shilling four pence without inconvertibility, but at a distant future it was believed that the price of silver would go down and if it went down Government could not keep exchange from going down. If Government were going to sell reverse bill at merely the ruling rate of exchange, how he asked were they going to deal with the policy of having to keep up with the cross rate?

Pandit Malaviyya at this stage moved for an adjournment of the house and said he had not been able to understand the enecessity of having the debate at that late hour of the evening. He found several members who were competent to speak on the subject were not there, members like Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Banerjea and others. Continuance of the meeting at that late hour resulted in shortening the discussion and consequent unfairness to those who wanted to continue the debate at some length.

Sir George Lowndes said it was impossible to adjourn at that stage. They had legislative business to-morrow to be gone through.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: It is for you to decide, whether we should adjourn now or not. Once in a year we meet to discuss the budget and the resolutions thereon are to be given full opportunity of discussion. I have not seen any justification for the view that Government work is heavy to-morrow. I also cannot see why this discussion should not be given precedence in to-morrow's business. I have made my motion for adjournment of house and it may be put to vote.

Sir George Lowndes: It cannot be put to the vote of the Council. If the Hon. Member desires to speak on the resolution, he shall be given an opportunity.

STAGGERING LOSS FROM EXCHANGE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then speaking on the resolution said it staggered one to look at the heavy loss which India had to face on the score of exchange and enormous sale of reverse council bills. He congratulated Mr. Hailey for his clear exposition of Government difficulties and emphasised that criticism so far directed against Government's financial policy was not due to any criminal intention on the part of Mr. Hailey or his predecessors. He did understand it was unintentional report of the Currency Committee which had explicitly stated that Council drafts would be sold to meet any immediate trade demand. If it was necessary to sell reverse councils in order to adjust balance of trade it might be done if it were in favour of India. In January and February last India suffered a loss of 12 crores of rupees on account of sale of Reverse Councils. Even Mr. Hailey could not show that it was necessary in the interest of trade to sell Reverse Councils to the extent to which they had been sold. This policy had been to the advantage of persons who had accumulated funds in India and who had been encouraged to remit sums to England.

Mr. Sarma briefly replied to the debate.

Mr. Hailey winding up the debate observed that none of the members who spoke on the resolution could meet the substantial arguments he put forward that for the present it was their duty to attempt to support the policy of the Currency Committee. It was true that Sir Fazulbhoy suggested an alternative course and at the same time felt it difficult to pursue that course. The policy of the Chamberlain and Babington Committees was that they should sell Reverse Councils to the extent of their resources and to the extent they were asked to do and that was exactly what they had been trying to do. If they had failed in narrowing the gap between the market price and theoretical gold price of rupees it was not because they had sold too many Reverse Councils but because they had sold few of both.

RESOLUTIONS REJECTED.

Both the resolutions were rejected.

Dr. Sarma's next resolution for re-opening of gold mint in Bombay was withrawn Mr. Hailey announcing that it was the intention of the Government to do so according to the suggestion of the Currency Committee as soon as it was required.

The Council rose at 10.30 p.m., and adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, March 11.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, after the interpellations, the Viceroy said:—

On the 30th January last, this Council adopted a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should transmit through the proper channel to His Majesty the King-Emperor a message of its sense of profound gratefulness for the Royal Proclamation issued by His Majesty on the occasion of his having given His Royal assent to the Government of India Bill. The message was duly communicated to His Majesty's Secretary of State who submitted it to His Majesty the King-Emperor, together with an account of the proceedings which took place in this Council on that day. I have been commanded by His Majesty to inform the Council that he has received with deep appreciation their loyal resolution."

Sir George Barnes then presented the Select Committee's report on the Import and Export of Goods Act, Amendment Bill.

BILLS.

The Workman's breach of Contract Act Amendment Bill was passed without any change, Mr. Crum's amendment being lost.

Sir William Vincent introduced a Bill to amend the Lepers Act and explained that it would enable Government to take more adequate measures to check the spread of leprosy in India. Leave was granted to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Shafi introduced the Bill to transfer the Jaganath College at Dacca from trustees to the Governor of Bengal-in-Council. Leave was granted.

Mr. Hailey introduced the Gold Import Act Amendment Bill 1917.

Mr. Hailey then moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government securities be taken into consideration. The Bill as amended was passed.

On the motion of Sir George Lowndes the Bill further to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 was passed.

Mr. Hailey then moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1918, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir F. Currimbhoy, Rai Sitanath Rai, Mr. Monerieff Smith, Mr. Paton, Mr. Crum, Mr. Cook, Mr. Marjoribanks, and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 20th March, 1920, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hailey next moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Super-tax be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir F. Currimbhoy, Mr. Sitanath Rai, Mr. Monerieff Smith, Mr. Paton, Mr. Crum, Mr. Marjoribanks and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 20th March, 1920. On Mr. Chanda's suggestion Mr. Sarma's name was added to the Committee and the motion was agreed to.

IMPERIAL BANK.

Mr. Hailey next moved that the Bill to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and for other purposes be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir G. Lowndes, Sir F. Currimbhoy, Mr. Sitnath Rai, Mr. Muddiman Mr. Sarma, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Crum, Mr. Cook, Mr. Marjoribanks, Sir Thomas Holland and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 20th March, 1920.

Mr. Patel by way of amendment moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, but without any definite time limit for report and pointed out the usual practice of the Council might be followed. Mr. Paton supported Mr. Hailey and pleaded urgency for the measure, but most of the Indian non-official members supported Mr. Patel and Sir Dinshaw emphasised the importance of giving sufficient time to the country and the Select Committee for consideration of the Bill. Mr. Hailey was opposed to the amendment, but after hearing Sir Dinshaw Wacha and several others agreed to accept the amendment and the Bill was accordingly referred to the Select Committee with instructions to report early in September sessions of the Councils.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

he Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

2nd day of the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition of pictures etc., Town Hall. from 8-30 a.m., to 8 p.m., (Exhibition closes on March 25.)

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umlhoti via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Pranjpye's lecture on "the work before us" at Morarji Goculdas Market Hall Canvel at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

SATURDAY, March 13.

he Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat.

Bombay Races: 13th Extra Meeting.

Lecture on "New Reforms" by I. K. Yagnik, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Unregistered correspondence for German E. Africa and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, March 14.

he Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Domestic Occurences.

DEATH.

DUMRI.—Mrs. Jaiji Nusserwanji Bejonji Dumri, died on 11th, Bombay.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality from all causes on Wednesday was 148 as against 150 on the corresponding day of last year and 114 on that of 1918.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battn. (I.D.F.) will play at the R. B. Yacht Club at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

The subjects of Palanpur in Bombay will hold a meeting at Hirabaugh to-day at 7-30 p.m. to express their sense of loss at the death of Prince Amir -ul-Mulk Nawabzada. Sir Yuwar Hussain Khanji Saheb of Palanpur.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Jewish History Class will meet to-morrow at 8 p.m., and will be conducted by Miss R. Reuben. At Sunday's weekly meeting Mr. Solomon Joseph will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative housing" at 4 p.m. in the Institution's premises.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the All-India and Indian Home Rule Leagues a lecture series is to be commenced and one of the first lectures of it will be on "New Reforms" by Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik, on Saturday the 13th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel. Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside.

JAILS COMMITTEE.

The Indian Jails Committee finished its work in Bombay yesterday. The Hon. Sir Justice J. Heaton and Mr. N. M. Mazumdar were the two witnesses examined yesterday. The Committee left for Poona overnight.

ALIZARINE DYES FOR INDIA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

A press note issued by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau states:—

On inquiry the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, is informed by the Government that all the Alizarine dyes and 15 per cent. of the other kinds of dyes obtained by the United Kingdom from Germany under the Peace Treaty have been allotted to India. Arrangements for the distribution, etc., of these dyes are being made by the Government of Bombay, from whom further information can be obtained.

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NOTICE.

Under the auspices of the Bomba Branch of the National Home Rule League, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe will deliver a public lecture on "The Work Before Us" on Friday, the 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Morarji Goculdas Market Hall, Caval. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 12, 1920.

BUDGET DEBATE.

The policy of the Government of India in allocating funds being fairly rigid, the criticisms of non-officials were as usual directed on well-known lines. The resolutions moved by elected members elicited explanations, and beyond their flat educative value, the debate had no practical purpose to serve. It is consoling that the next budget we shall have in the Imperial Council; will be subject to voting and, though it is intended to be ineffective, it will be something of a novelty when compared with the monotony of failure to which the Minto-Morely Reforms have been condemning us. In the procedure of the next budget, the voting may mean the inherent authority of the Legislature to fix the appropriation of finance, the restoring power of the Governor-General being regarded as a sort of qualification to the power of the Legislature; or it may be that the interference, far from being exceptional, will be the normal condition, the voting becoming a pure farce. The most generous interpretation is that the power bestowed is a conception of reality, while the scope for Viceregal interference represents a certain, but not lasting, deduction from the power of the Legislature which will be fairly representative of the voters. Not a single resolution of non-official members was accepted by Government; they dealt with modest proposals but they were not acceptable. With regard to the expensive, overfed departments, Government preserved the policy of beating past records. The Army, Railways and the Service establishments consumed the bulk of our receipts, the expenditure under each item being extraordinarily heavy. Elected European members had hence nothing but eulogy for the excellent manner in which their interests had been served. Mr. Crum's proposal that the profits of railways should be reinvested in railways was on a par with his general idea of finance, namely, that the receipts of commercial duties, whether on jute or hides, should be earmarked for the particular industry. The idea was rightly dismissed by the Finance Member, though indirectly the policy of liberal allotments for favourite departments was left to serve the purpose. The excess over the previous year's military provision actually came near 24 millions and in the budget of next year there is no relief suitable to a normal year. The figures for military services were staggering, and in spite of the Finance Member's justification on the needs of modern equipment, and his tribute to the economy of the department, the taxpayer is left to meditate on his liabilities in puzzled regret. The Hon. Mr. Sarma made a few remarks asking for an explanation of the unprecedented enhancement of nine crores under the Miscellaneous head, in addition to the separate provision made in respect of increased regimental pay and better equipment. We have no doubt some esoteric military formula had covered the disparity. The vital question is, however, the ascertaining of our army liability; that is to say, the real burden that can rightly be thrust on us for the maintenance of an army which, in its entirety, is expected to remain as an Imperial reserve in addition to its serving the function of Indian defence. The number of British troops whose maintenance is charged on the revenues of India is 76,000. Mr. Sarma made the modest suggestion that the cost of the British element of the Indian army serving in the colonies and other parts of the Empire should in future be deducted from our accounts. As a matter of fact, the whole question of our real liability has to be reinvestigated. The extension of British territory and influence in Asia will no doubt affect the degree of British liability, when it is remembered that the military establishment in India is reckoned as a valued reserve in local emergencies in other parts of the Empire. The only economic way of cheapening defence, promoting the allegiance and interest of the people and satisfying a burning grievance, lies in developing in India the elements of a territorial force trained in the use of arms and liable to be called from civil occupations at times of crisis: in case of internal trouble it would serve as a valuable adjunct for the maintaining of peace; in case of foreign danger in any other part of the Empire, it can be trusted to relieve the ordinary army. The economy of our military organisation rests on political considerations; and till they are altered, we doubt if schemes of retrenchment will be workable. But it has to be secured. In 1918, Mr. Jinnah had asked in the Council for the preparation of a citizen army. Sympathetic speeches were delivered, but the observations of Mr. Hailey now are more explicit and promising. With reserve, possibly in view of the Esher Committee's work, Mr. Hailey went the length of saying that "there might be a big future for a territorial army and Indian officers." That is encouraging, but we should not minimise the force of vested interests, the prejudiced rigidity of army authorities and the lingering evils of political distrust. Nominally Indians are admitted to commissioned ranks, but the admission of thirty cadets merely shows the paltriness of the concession. Military colleges of all descriptions should be gradually established in India and the experiment of the Indianisation of the army be conducted with genuine goodwill. The Hon. Mr. Hailey did not think that the process would cheapen the cost of army. Even to laymen the possibility of appreciable reduction is conceivable, but apart from the prospects of economy, Indians would gain in the value of their general worth—which is a fair equivalent to be calculated in place of money assets. As a matter of fact the promotion of volunteering, without discrimination and superciliousness, will introduce a material reduction in the cost of active establishments.

The importance of railways in India cannot be overestimated, but unfortunately through a tradition of priority given to them at the expense of establishments that have equal claims, expenditure on their construction has been eyed with suspicion by Indians. Further the management of railways, through companies that outdo the Government in their policy of racial preferences, has resulted in a service which is not considerate to Indian traffic. Railways are paying now, but the aspect of Irrigation being a competing interest has been developed by official neglect. What Sir Claude Hill said in respect of it, was the usual plea that plans were not ready. The plea was given last year and repeated now. Why is it that the programme laid down by the Irrigation Commission has not been developed? Non-official members dwelt on the reason, and we hope the programme of expenditure on behalf of the ryot will not be ignored any longer. Criticism against the enhancement of the salaries of the overpaid services was universal. Members of the Parliamentary Committee were zealous that there should be no reproach laid against Government on that account. Even Moderates have not counted it a blasphemy to protest against the preposterous policy. Mr. Hailey contended that the increase was mainly due to the clamour of subordinate services. Those services are ill-paid and do not have a living wage, and no apology is needed to justify their claim. All the same the vicarious mention of the ill-paid services makes us rub our eyes and wonder whether people could be misled by such excuses into the supposition that the European Services are not mainly responsible for the increase. From the account of increments he gave in reply to Mr. Patel's question, we find that 144 lakhs were assigned for the better luxury of the Imperial Services, while the Provincial Services got barely twenty lakhs. It is a terrible burden, and still we have not secured their pacification. We notice a letter in the "Pioneer" in which the writer laments the shabby treatment of the higher services and proposes that the three thousand aggrieved officers, should appoint a full-time secretary on Rs. 3,000 a month to agitate for increments. He suggests that the various Services should "amalgamate" for the purpose and pay a mite of Re. 1 a month to the Soviet secretary. The average pay of the best-paid Civilian at "Home" is a thousand pounds a year, but here with compensations and allowances and privileges, we have to finance gradually replaceable Services at exorbitant rates. We are not hence surprised at the general condemnation that the measure evoked in the Council, and all for the pacification of officials who are, apparently, disgruntled on principle.

The windfall of the year is the savings by exchange. Ultimately, the savings are not made at the expense of any outside country. However, the Government have gained by the high rate of exchange, and feel pleased at their good fortune. We should have expected a better utilisation of the proceeds of luck, and Government should have applied the bulk of them to departments like Education and Sanitation that are traditionally starved. Mr. Hailey, in his commendably lucid manner, recited figures to show the gradual rise in the item of education. They are refreshing to the bureaucratic conscience, but they will leave Indians cold who think of the vast area of neglect, and the omission to make better utilisation of their wealth. The responsibility will not progress with lip-sympathy and the pre-occupation with matters that are of really less moment to the health and happiness of the nation. The windfall on exchange did not adequately benefit the neglected departments. It was credited to railways, irrigation and Delhi. Out of it railway capital expenditure to the tune of 18 millions in England and 4½ crores in India is found; irrigation is allotted £580,000; Delhi construction consumes £800,000. This is not a happy investment and the net result of non-official criticism consisted of the complaint that departments of amelioration were still being starved. Indian members, knowing their weakness, probably did not propose ambitious resolutions, but we think that with the exception of a couple of members—one of which is Sir Fazulbhoy whose masterly utterance on Currency policy and Reverse Councils was unanswered and unanswerable—all of them proceeded on the safe and beaten track of criticism without a thorough grasp of the vital dislocation of our finances, concealed as it was by representations regarding prosperity and elasticity of revenue.

END IT.

In the discussion on the Estimates for the Home Department, Mr. Patel moved for the expenses of a mixed committee to investigate the operation of our Coercion Acts. It was, of course, resisted, but it served a good purpose in inviting Sir William Vincent to make a brief statement on the Press Act. Whether through perfect self-complacence or a guilty conscience, Government will not allow the holding of an enquiry into the manipulation of the Press Act. Sir William announced that Government were prepared to receive a deputation in connection with the Press Act, as an enquiry into the uses, to which repressive laws were put in the past, would only revive bitter passions. We quite grant that it was a bitter chapter of shame, and if Government are prepared to deal fairly by the Press, in future, we would, by way of concession to their sensibility, waive the demand for an enquiry and insist on the abolition of the Press Act. If Lord Chelmsford's Government agree to its repeal, it will be something suitable from them as a guarantee of the future, if not as a reparation for the past. But let there be no mistake about the course of justice which the Indian Press has a right to claim. Government have apparently treated a remark of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer as something of a god-send and want to take it up by way of "reform." Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's proposal is entirely unacceptable, based as it is on ignorance of the difficulties of the Press. What he wants is a judicial enquiry in the first instance to see if there is anything "objectionable" published. Things "objectionable" are given in section 4, and they comprehend every single idea and expression, since the creation of man. It is impossible to retain that section, which is pivotal to the enactment. Again Sir Sivaswamy wants the retention of the Act for combating Bolshevism beyond our border and sedition within. The first peril is so distant and intangible that it would be ridiculous to exploit the word and devise coercion which is not, in view of the same terror, used as a panacea in other countries. As for "sedition," there is the ordinary law of the land, and power for officials to ruin the obnoxious would be destructive of safety and good faith on their part.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer spoke without inner knowledge of the evils of the Press Act and it is no wonder that leading members of his party have repudiated his fanciful "modifications." Sir Narayan Chandavarker, who is familiar with the highways and byways of journalism, spoke with true understanding when he exposed the psychological havoc caused by the presumption that the Indian journalist is a political suspect; the presumption is an insult meant to overawe. In his weighty speech, on the occasion of the Press Association meeting, he showed the entire faultiness of having a Press Act. He did not minimise the grave responsibility of the Press; but without tokens of trust from the stronger party, the Press will continue in the bitter conviction that it is under surveillance and that professions of goodwill are sham. We hope that when the Deputation goes, it will present the faithful demand that the Act cannot be mended, but must be ended. The Press Association will no doubt take early steps in the matter and we hope a non-party representation will be possible. Anyway, the suggestions of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer with which the Government of India are fascinated, are misconceived and unacceptable, and Government have no excuse to magnify their wisdom when Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has, with greater authority, dismissed the idea of "modifications" as too jejune for public support.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will take his seat on the High Court Bench to-day. The appointment of Sir Chimanlal as a temporary additional Judge has for some time been an open secret. Though his transference from public to official life is announced to be temporary, it is understood that the present appointment is only a stepping-stone to a more elevated and responsible post—a promotion which Sir Chimanlal will have richly deserved. Latterly, apart from his work as Vice-Chancellor, the value of which is not generally realised, Sir Chimanlal had displayed a tendency to withhold from the political life of the country the benefit of the services which his countrymen had a right to expect from a publicist of his attainment and record. But Sir Chimanlal has more than made up for this by his work on the Hunter Committee, which, we have no doubt, will be recalled with gratitude by generations of his countrymen. The present appointment is not an honour to him; for he should have been appointed a Judge years ago. The Bench will not only be greatly strengthed by the addition of an able and experienced lawyer; it will be honoured in that it will claim as its member one of the ablest Indians of to-day. We congratulate the Government on the appointment and we need hardly assure Sir Chimanlal that the best wishes of the public are with him in his new career.

Notes of the Day.

The Reason for Enquiries.

Complaint has been made that Indians exhibit a passion for holding public enquiries. Officials, who are calm and placid in observing the routine of their work, naturally resent proposals that enquiries should be made regarding allegations of waste and misconduct. It is true that whenever a scandal leaks out, Indians demand that there should be an investigation; there is no other way. Interpellations in the Council compel officials to scrutinise the conduct of their subordinates, but the enquiry becomes fairly useless as the Government spokesman is interested in justifying the action in question and is obliged to recite the facts supplied from below. When charges of executive high-handedness, whether connected with repression or the maintenance of order or jobbery, are made, the only course left for Indians is to ask for an enquiry. When a Government is based on liberal and democratic foundations, it is carried on by discussion. In India the official hierarchy is exclusive and resentful of outside influence. The people are intelligent enough to demand that their opinion should influence Government. The direct course would be the admission of Indians in positions of responsibility and the linking of the administration with legislative control in the last resort. When there is such control, Government cannot be conducted by cliques with methods that will not stand the light of day; at any rate the temptation to be high-handed or corrupt in the certainty of hushing up the scandal, will not exist when the threat of public criticism is there. Officials in that case will have nothing to conceal. In India the exclusiveness of officials is attended with obscurantist methods of administration and patronage, and Indians having no direct insight of facts are constrained to demand enquiries. It is no use affecting that Indians, in their political immaturity, think of investigations as a happy recreation for themselves. Officials do not like to rip open matters that belong to the past. Thus when Mr. Chanda asked for retrenchment in the Central Secretariat, Sir William Vincent gave the tart reply that the volume of resolutions and questions was largely the cause of increased establishments! Sir William's irritation apart, the only way of reducing the demand for enquiries, into minor issues, is to make officials fairly trusted by the public; that is, by making them responsible to the representatives of the people, as apart from brotherly superiors.

Nothing Like Bleeding!

"Any man with an idea of justice in his head knows that it did those fellows a damned lot of good," said General Dyer as he paid a glowing tribute to his work in Jal[redacted] are beings, though [redacted] the Punjab has laid it down that the rightness of massacre should be judged in the light of circumstances. In his "Diaries", which Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt recently published, a Colonial Premier is quoted as discussing with Mr. Churchill the wisdom of having a didactic pogrom in view of the unrest in India. He said:

> I suppose you'll have to bleed them soon; there's nothing like it. Next time they have a demonstration, ride them down, and if that is not enough, pour in a volley. You'll bleed a few thousands of them, but it will be better for them in the long run; there's nothing like bleeding.

We wonder if the majority of the Hunter Committee have in anyway concurred with this doctrine of bleeding.

Towards Unity.

As a result of faction, the ranks of Nationalists have occasionally been strained but where differences are due to variations of policy, there is no need to deplore them. As it happens the aloofness, with which some workers treat one another, is becoming something of an absurdity in the field of politics; they have no quarrel in principles and they are often obliged to wonder at the artificial differentiation with which they weaken the force of public opinion. A capital instance of differences on grounds other than those of principle, has been the formation of the National Home Rule League whose members while retaining membership in the parent body, have been working apart. The fact that they have not broken from the original League, shows that there is no serious gulf between them in the matter of political sympathy. In the field of work as well as organisation, there is scope for unity. The identity of political interests is the best force towards combination. Letting the question of permanent combination apart, there is need of a coalition in the province of political work and propaganda. We understand that strong efforts are being made towards such a coalition of workers and it is being realised that the separation has been wasteful in the sum of actual achievement. After all, they are out for the same end and they through experience have learnt the value of undivided efforts in the past. If such a working coalition is secured, it will result in lasting advantage to the national cause. We understand the Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Rattansey Dharamsey and Kanji Dwarkadas will soon resume their former activities in the All-India Home Rule League.

Academy of Indian Music.

All lovers of genuine Indian music will be pleased to learn from Begum Fyzee Rahamin's letter, which we published yesterday, that the scheme of a Central Academy of Indian Music, to be located at Delhi, is taking a practical shape. We have little doubt the Government of India and the authorities at Delhi will actively sympathise with the promoters of the movement and that a suitable plot of land will be made available for the purpose. A good beginning has already been made in the list of donations which Begum Fyzee was able to announce yesterday. Her appeal for twenty-five lakhs of rupees, or, as she put it, for Rs. 100 each from 25,000 persons in all India, deserves to be widely and generously responded to by all who love Indian music and are anxious to conserve and perfect this priceless national heritage. Bombay, especially, ought to take a leading part in financing the scheme, for as the Begum truly observes, though Bombay's reputation is that it is mercenary, yet India's needs have always been supplied by Bombay's magnanimity.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyds attended Scenes from "Shakuntala" at the Welfare Exhibition on Thursday afternoon.

Lady Stubbs has arrived at Government House.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL JUDGE.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., have been appointed to act as additional judges of the Bombay High Court with effect from 12th March 1920, the former up to 9th February 1921 and the latter up to 6th June 1920.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE.

A correspondent writes:—

The Mill strikers appointed a committee consisting of Khan Sahib Haji Hajrat Khan Mohiddin Khan and Mr. P. A. Nagarwalla who were successful in bringing about a settlement on the original terms offered by the Mill Owners, and the strikers resumed work.

CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE OCCUPIED

BY BRITISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN FORCES.

"IN VIEW OF GRAVE SITUATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March, 11.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that in view of the grave situation Government has decided to order the British Military and Naval forces to occupy Constantinople. The French and Italian Governments have been invited to participate and it is anticipated that they will agree to co-operate. It is stated that ample forces are available for occupation.

With regard to the occupation of Constantinople it is pointed out that there is no danger of the British embarking on any fresh military activities without the support of the Allies, who are discussing measures that may be necessary to bring the Turkish nationalists to order in Anatolia. The latest reports from Constantinople make a conservative estimate of the Armenians massacred at Marash as at least 16,000 and indicate that the Porte is having recourse to considerable prevarication in order to suppress truth. Meanwhile a number of distinguished Americans, including Mr. Gerard formerly the United States Ambassador in Berlin, have telegraphed to the "Times" appealing to the French and British in favour to the expulsion of the Turkish Government from Constantinople and of autonomy for Armenia.

WILSON AGAINST TURK.

A "TIMES" MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March, 11.

A Washington message to the "Times says that President Wilson is going to oppose the proposal for keeping the Turk in Constantinople.

ALLIES' DRASTIC NOTE.

DFSPATCHED TO TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March, 11.

It is officially stated that there will probably be no need to send troops from England to Constantinople, but that ample force is available from the troops stationed nearer the Turkish territory. A Note from Allies has been despatched to the Turkish Government to-day. Its terms have not been disclosed, but it is stated that they are drastic and that the Note will be followed by drastic action should a necessity arise.

TURKISH CABINET.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 11.

Constantinople, March 5th.—A solution of the ministerial crisis by the formation of a colourless cabinet to-morrow is foreshadowed.

"GREAT DANGERS AND ROCKS AHEAD."

AGA KHAN'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The President and members of the Central Khilafat Committee of India waited upon His Highness the Aga Khan at his residence at Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay, on Wednesday night to present him with an address of welcome on his return to India. Among those present on the occasion were:—Mr. Mia Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Chhotani, the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Rahimtulla Meherally Chinoy, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Mr. Badruddin Abdullah Koor, Mr. Haj Suleman Abdul Wahed, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Haji Noormahomed Janmahomed, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli Abul Kader, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani and others.

Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, President of the Committee, read out the address, which has already been published in these columns. The address, which was enclosed in a beautiful casket, was then presented to His Highness, who was also garlanded.

AGA KHAN'S REPLY.

His Highness the Aga Khan, replying to the address, said:—

First of all let me thank you from the bottom of my heart for the very generous terms,—with real Mussalman generosity,—in which you have referred to me and I would have already thanked you equally warmly on the day of my arrival when you proposed to present me with the address but unfortunately I felt that during the few days that I was on the sea, especially owing to the faulty telegraphic communications of these days, I was in the dark as to what had been happening and I liked to have known something more of the fresh developments than I did before I addressed you. Since then, unfortunately, the things that have come to my knowledge have not been of such a nature as to cause any satisfaction or to lessen our anxiety, but it has caused us great pain owing to the agitation that has been set on foot in England. But before I say anything more I must tell you that your gratitude and thanks are due to my old friend and the venerable leader of Mussalman thought and opinion—Mr. Amir Ali, a modest but warm, sincere and powerful supporter of the cause of Islam in England, and last but certainly not least, Mr. Ispahani, without whose powerful help and aid I do not know where we should have been. I am sure Mr. Amir Ali like myself would be the first to acknowledge that without Mr. Ispahani's energy, ability, and quickness of decision and executive qualities, we would have been very much handicapped, if not lost. He is a modest man and you do not hear much about him but I may tell you at this moment that he shared with me all the expenses of the work in England, and beyond that we worked night and day in a way that must commend your approbation. He worked with a diplomatic skill that needs to be seen to be realised. Gentlemen like Mr. Yakub Husein and the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri from India were also of the greatest help. They were there last summer and rendered great service. I will now refer to Mr. Khidwani, who was most intimately associated with myself not only in London but in Paris also and who was a tower of strength to us. And, as I have just been telling you we would all have been lost without Mr. Ispshani" help; similarly without the constant help of Mr. Khidwani, who did a lot of work that I could not take on my own shoulders, we would have been lost. Your gratitude is certainly due to the gentlemen I have mentioned and to all the other Mussalmans who, I know, did their best. You must also not forget your Hindu countrymen, men like Sir Krishn Gupta. They were of the greatest assistance and help.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU.

Now I come to another person who has been really and truly, in spirt and in heart, with us in everything, who I know sat up many a night sleepless in bed, worrying and sad and miserable as many of us and you have been for the cause of Islam. I do not think it is possible for any of you yet, except for a few friends who were constantly with him, to realise what he suffered for us, how he fought for us, what he did for us. I do not think it would have been possible for any Mussalman to have done more. He was wonderful in his resources, and his devotion to the cause was beyond praise. Of course, you must remember that Mr. Montagu was opposed by a powerful clique and his task was therefore by no means an easy one. His difficulties I do not suppose you will realise here because you did not see the constant battle he had to carry on. Gentlemen, I must also mention that gallant soldier-statesman, the Maharajah of Bikaner, when he was in England, pleaded our cause and was a source of strength, was sincerely with us throughout. Now, Gentlemen, I am afraid I am going to disappoint you in a small way. You will expect a political speech from me. It was my intention to make a political speech, but every telegram that I have seen since I arrived here has shown daily a more cloudy sky which has forced me to reserve my consideration of the subject, and I have come to the conclusion that this is the most serious political situation that has arisen in the history of India and by an irony of fate that too before India has learnt to walk along the path of self-government. It is a pity that in the beginning of its career of the new Reforms, she will be brought face to face with the greatest problem of foreign politics that almost any country has had to face. She has had this terrible problem thrown at her suddenly before her resources for meeting it had fully grown up. The situation is far too serious. It is not for one man to lay down a course of policy. It is far too serious for one man, far too serious for one community— even if that community consisted of millions of Mussalmans. The situation is so serious to-day that in my humble opinion it has become an Indian national question. It is as a national question that it must be dealt with and the decision must lie with the representatives and the leaders of Mussalmans and Hindus and such other people in India as wish to join us. I believe we have the sympathy, according to what I have seen in the papers, of both the Anglo-Indian community and of the European non-official community.

A CONFERENCE.

That being the case, it would be presumptuous on my part to offer any line of policy, but I earnestly beg you to bring about—the sooner the better—a meeting or a conference, perhaps at first in an informal way, without any publicity, where people like Mr. Kidwani and myself, who have been in England, could give evidence before the leaders of the Mussalmans and the Hindus, who would be, so to say, the judges. It is on these that the responsibility for deciding on the policy to be carried out will lie. There are great dangers and rocks ahead. I see them. There are possiblities that the Turk may be exterminated as a race. Yes, there are these possibilities. They have gone through ten years of warfare. Another few years of this kind of unsettlement and warfare, and you can well imagine where they would be. When we have been told that to this day that France suffers because of the Nepoleonic wars a hundred years ago, what a small nation like the Turks have had to go through and what are the terrible dangers ahead. All this you must carefully take into consideration. You must remember that whatever the solution, you must try to bring about this—and I know all Turks are anxious about this—that it should be such that there will be no more bloodshed between the Turks and the Arabs, (hear hear), that they should not kill each other. This is the opinion of the Turks themselves. Whatever it may be, it must be of a nature that they must remain fast friends and they must be strong in a common religion and a common Khalifa. These are the great problems before us. You must remember that you cannot entirely sever, cut in two, the spiritual connection between the Sultan and the Jazirutul Arab. If you cut it into two, it would be—as Mr. Gandhi who has got such great strength of imagination said when I discussed it with him—a contradiction in terms to have a Khalifa who has no connection, none whatsoever with the holy places of Islam. It will be a contradiction in terms and I beg those of our friends, who do not realise what it implies, to use their imagination to see how absurd it would be. That you should have absolutely no connection between the Khalifate and the Jazirutul Arab, that the latter should be cut off from it as if by an operation, is so foolish and contradictory to the whole tradition and history of Islam that those, who say that, must use their imagination a little and must study the problem and the history of Islam. These are my personal views and the impressions I have brought back. Those are impressions I have gathered after not only considering it from the Indian—Mussalman and European but also the Turkish point of view which we must not forget. There is very little time to lose and it is necessary that the responsible leaders, on whom will fall the weight of varying whatever is decided upon or carrying it out, should meet at an early date, and the sooner, they meet the better and I should suggest though there might be a little question of personal proclivity, but I feel in Bombay they will get a better atmosphere and they will be a little farther away from what I may call the non-direct touch with European politics. Here in Bombay we are at least nearer to the west and it is very necessary that the meeting should take place in Bombay and whatever permanent committee you may appoint should be located in Bombay. I do not think the Turkish problem will be settled so quickly as you imagine. Look at the German peace how long it took before it was signed. The same was the case with the Bulgarian, the Hungarian and the Australian peace treaty. There is great need in England of educating public opinion and acquainting them with our real feelings. That is absolutely necessary to this day. You do not realise how to this day the opposite party in England uses millions of pounds in cinemas all over the country showing terrible things that are said to have happened in Armenia but pictures taken in California. The thing became so scandalous that papers of opposite views like the "Nation" and the "Saturday Review"—though I am not sure abont the "Nation"—drew attention to it. You have to fight against such forces and such propaganda, in educating English opinion as to the seriousness of the problem. When the meeting of leaders takes place I would say to them how extraordinarily ignorant people in England are still in this connection.

"NOT SPURIOUS."

A great responsibility rests on those who send news to England from India. They ought to tell the English people exactly what your feelings are. Newspapers like the "Times" ought to be fully informed that really this is not a spurious or got-up agitation but a genuine one and a very serious national problem in which the Hindus and the Mussalmans and others in India are all united. With these few words I conclude. I again thank you from my heart. One word more and I have finished. It is regarding the sinews of war, which is a very important factor in carrying out our propaganda work. But in this connection let me make it clear that the contributions should be quite voluntary and spontaneous. I am authorised by my friend the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy to announce a subscription of Rs. 25,000 and I am sure you will all appreciate this generous offer. I hope you will all come forward with liberal subscriptions without which it will be impossible to carry on our great work for the preservation of Islam. By the way you support these funds, shall you be judged in England. A splendid opportunity will soon arise of sending another deputation. You have a brilliant man in Mr. Mahomed Ali who has studied the question in all its bearings. I dare not make any suggestions. I and Mr. Khidwani feel that we are like two witnesses and that the leaders here in India are the real judges and are the real leaders of the nation and know the feelings of this country. We have been, so-to-speak, self-appointed ambassadors and representatives there, and have come to give you news. It is for you to decide. Thank you very much again. (Applause).

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

After the conclusion of His Highness' speech, the following subscriptions, to the Khilafat fund, amounting to Rs. 1,26,315, were then announced:—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Rs. 25,000; Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani Rs. 25,000; Mr. Abdulla Bin Abdul Kader Rs. 16,350; Mr. Abdul Kader Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed Rs. 15,000; Mr. Mahomed Isak Haji Abdulla Nurani Rs. 10,000; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ali Abdul Kader and Mr. Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein Rs. 10,000; Mr. Gulam Mahomed Ajam Rs. 10,000; Mr. Ismail H. A. Musa Rs. 5,000; Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co. Rs. 5,000.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

WHY LOCAL COUNCILS WERE ABOLISHED.

ADMISSION BY MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

A striking admission is made by Mr. Philip Snowden, who, writing in a labour paper, confesses that the Soviet Government in Russia has been compelled to abolish the local Soviet Councils. He points out that the official order abolishing them admits that the Councils have signally failed to maintain order, have actually produced grave disorders and have caused demoralisation of workmen and industry. Mr. Snowden says that this decision and the Soviet's institution of forced labour should be a lesson to others wanting to imitate the Russian model.

VLADIVOSTOCK ADMINISTRATION.

RECOGNISED BY SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March, 11.

Vladivostock, February, 27th.—The Chairman of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee has telegraphed from Irkutsk that the Soviet Government recognises Vladivostock administration and authorises it to act "in an all-Russian capacity."

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Mar. 12.

It is stated that Government has virtually decided to permit resumption of trade with Soviet Russia when the Allies have outlined definite policy, but this action does not involve recognition of the Coviet.

ALLIED COMMISSION TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

SPECIAL SESSION OF COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

PARIS, March 9.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. March 11.

A special session of the Council of the League of Nations which is to study the proposal of the Supreme Council regarding th sending of an Allied Commission to Russia study the internal conditions under the Soviet regime, will be held at the French Foreign Office on Friday. M. Leon Bourgeois will preside.

SINN FEIN RELATIONS WITH IRISH BANKS.

ATTEMPT TO RAID POLICE BARRACKS FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 11.

The Attorney-General for Ireland has ordered an inquiry to elicit information with regard to the alleged relations between certai Irish banks and Sinn Fein.

A hundred men armed with rifles and high explosives attempted to capture the police-barracks at Doon (County-Limerick) at 2/30 this morning. The police replied with firearms and hand-grenades and repulsed the raiders after an hour's fighting. There were no police casualties.

WHY PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNED.

SEQUEL TO PROPOSAL FOR DISMISSAL OF STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

MADRID.—According to the latest reports from Portugal, the Cabinet resigned owing to the Chamber's opposition to the proposed dismissal of the strikers. The Democratic leader, M. Maria Silva, thereupon formed a Cabinet which granted the demands thus terminating the strike.

SWEDISH CABINET RESIGNS.

NO DETAILS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 11.

A message from Stockholm states that th Swedish Cabinet has resigned. There are details.

Stockholm.—The opinion is generally held that M. Branting will form a new Cabinet.

FLIGHTS TOWARDS CAPE.

VAN RYNEVELD LIKELY TO TRY IN ANOTHER MACHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

The South African High Commissioner states that there is a possibility of Van Ryneveld continuing his flight towards the Cape in another machine placed at his disposal by the Union Government.

SAVE THE BABIES!

THE TWO ESSENTIALS.

TEETH AND MILK.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete again drew large crowds yesterday, and the extensive grounds of the Prince of Wales' Museum presented a brilliant appearance. The grounds have been specially laid out for the purposes of the Exhibition by Mr. Hormusji C. Pastakia, who deserves much credit for the excellent way in which he carried out his task.

"BABY SHOW" AND LECTURES.

In the "Baby Show" some more babies were judged yesterday, and the lectures delivered in the Maternity Section were again well attended. Dr. J. J. Modi delivered a lecture on "Diseases of Teeth in Children," while a Magic Lantern Demonstration on "The Milk Problem in India and the Common Pollutions of Milk" was given by Dr. L. L. Joshi.

"SHAKUNTALA" STAGED.

In the Educational Section, the pupils of St. Columbia High School staged with great success Kalidas' drama "Shakuntala."

FIRE RESCUE DEMONSTRATION.

The Cadets of the Parsi Emergency Corps gave, under Mr. Munchersha Karanjwala's supervision, a demonstration of "Rescue from Fire," which was witnessed by large crowds. The Cadets showed much dexterity in their exhibition of the different methods of rescuing persons from fire and their performance was loudly applauded by those present. The quick and smart way in which the different items were gone through by the Cadets reflects great credit on their instructors Messrs. Mahuva, Fitter and F. Davar.

EXHIBITS.

We have received the following for publication:—Ladies and gentlemen, who have placed exhibits in the Educational Section of the Children's Welfare Exhibition, are requested to arrange to take them away on Sunday the 14th instant, between 12 noon and 4 p.m.

PEARL NECKLACE LOTTERY.

We have received the following for publication:—Pearl Lottery Tickets are for sale at all Banks, Clubs, and the Principal Shop in Bombay, and at the Children's Welfare Exhibition itself. All tickets are Rs. 10 each. Tickets will be for sale everywhere until the 31st of March. The Lottery will be drawn early in April at a public meeting under the patronage of her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd. The date of the meeting will be announced later. At least 30 prizes will be given of which more than 12 will be necklaces ranging from Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 2,500 in value.

Tickets can also be had from the Banks and Collectorates at the following places:—

The Bank of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Akola, Poona, Amraoti, Broach, Hyderabad (Sind), Indore, Jalgaon, Rajkote, Sholapur, Sukkur and Surat.

The National Bank of India Ltd., Karachi and Delhi.

The Secretary, The Mill Owner's Association, Ahmedabad.

The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, Rajkote.

The Rajkote Club, Rajkote.

The Tolly gunge Club, Calcutta.

J. F. Madon Esq., Calcutta.

The Delhi Club, Delhi.

The Sindh Club, Karachi.

Poona Gymkhana, Poona.

Club of Western India, Poona.

Messrs. Marks & Co. and Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Coy, Poona.

Collectors of Broach, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednager, Thana, Belgaum, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

Each ticket must be carefully preserved and no prize will be handed over to the owner of a Winning ticket except on delivery up of the ticket endorsed by the party to whom it was issued.

PURDAH LADIES.

The Pearls will be on view from 11 a.m. on Saturday for the special benefit of Purdah Ladies.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

5 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Varieties. Indo-British Institution and Wolfcubs. Arranged by Mr. Hammond. Mr. Padbidri and Mr. Morgan. Tickets, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Cinema. Arrangeed by Mrs. Hague. Tickets, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

7-15 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.—Cinema Film by Mr. Bulchand on "Infant Welfare."

9-46 p.m.—Dance of Olden Times. Arranged by Mrs. Mead and Mr. Marshall. The Dream of Fair Women produced by Mrs. Curtis. The Courting of Columbine.

DONATIONS TO LADY CHELMSFORD'S FUND.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 11.

Lady Chelmsford gratefully acknowledges the following generous donations towards her Fund for Maternity and Child Welfare in India:—

	Rs.
Begum of Bhopal	25,000
Maharajaha of Travancore	20,000
Maharaja of Mysore	15,000
Maharaja of Bikaner	10,000
Rajah of Kotah	10,000
Sir Surapchan—D Hukamchand of Indore	5,000
Maharaja of Dhrangadhra	5,000
Maharaja of Bundi	5,000
Begum Sahiba of Maler Kotala	5,000
Maharaja of Kutch	3,000

AMRITSAR APPEALS.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S JUDGMENT,

GOVT. OF INDIA'S POWERS.

A special cable to the "Leader", dated London March 4 says:—

The text of the judgment in the martial law appeal of Bugga is available to-day. After recalling the facts the judgment proceeds:—Before the hearing of the appeal it was suggested by counsel for the appellants that Ordinance IV of 1919 was capable of being construed as intended only to extend the operation of Ordinance to offences committed before the 13th April but not earlier than the 30th March and accordingly that this Ordinance, like Ordinance I, applied only to persons taken in the act of committing one of the offences specified in Regulation X of 1804. In their lordships' opinion the Ordinance cannot be so construed. It is introduced by the recital that an emergency had arisen which renders it necessary to provide that commissions appointed under the earlier Ordinance shall have the power to try persons and offences other than those specified in that Ordinance and it empowers the commission to try any person charged with any offence committed after the specified date and pass in respect of such offence any sentence authorised by law. It would be difficult to find words indicating more clearly that the operation of the Ordinance is not to be confined to the persons and offences described in the earlier Ordinance. It was then argued that if Ordinance IV applied, subject to the direction of the local Government, to any persons and offences known to law it was invalid by reason of the provisions of section 65, sub-section 203 of the Government of India Act, 1915.

After quoting the text of the section the judgment proceeds: "It was contended that the Ordinance by depriving British subjects in India the right to be tried in the ordinary course by the established courts affected the unwritten laws of the constitution whereon the allegiance of subjects in India depends and was accordingly invalidated. It is not easy to understand how the substitution for ordinary Indian courts, themselves of statutory origin, of another tribunal of a judical character can be said to affect in any way the unwritten laws of the constitution of the country. The argument appears to rest on a misconception as to the meaning of the (aforesaid (?)) sub-section. It does not prevent the Indian Government passing a law which may modify or affect a rule of the constitution or common law upon the observance of which some person may conceive or allege his allegiance depends. It refers only to laws which directly affect the allegiance of the subject to the Crown as by the transfer or qualification of allegiance or modification of the obligations imposed hereby."

The Board then quoted Justice Thear's opinion in the case in re Ameer Khan (6 Bengal) on the meaning of a similar provision of the Act of 1833 which was reenacted substantially, in the same terms in the Acts of 1861 and 1915. Many statutes and ordinances were passed in India which were similar in effect to the regulation then under consideration. If their lordships were to adopt the arguments now pressed upon them they would be casting a doubt upon the long course of legislation and judicial decision which must be presumed to have been known to and in the view of the Imperial Parliament when the Act of 1915 was passed. This argument, therefore, cannot prevail.

Finally the Board rejected the argument based on the alleged voidance of the Ordinance altogether as it purported to subject for trial for life persons exempted under, section 65, subsection 3, of the Act of 1915. The answer to this contention is to be found in section 2, Amendment Act, 1916. In their lordships' opinion the Ordinance, if at all void on this point, is only so in respect of British born subjects.

PERSIA AND KURDISTAN.

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON DELIMITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 11.

The Persian Foreign Minister interviewed by Reuter stated that he would ask the Supreme Council to adjust the territorial differences between Persia and Kurdistan.

SEQUEL TO SUPREME COUNCIL'S ECONOMIC MANIFESTO.

ORIGINAL TEXT ALTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 11.

Paris.—The French Government has instructed the French representatives in London with regard to the Supreme Council's economic memorandum that it is impossible fo France to accept any disguised revision the Versailles Treaty or any diminution of powers of the Reparations Commission. Consequently the original text of the memorandum has been altered.

FRENCH GOVT. SUGGESTS MODIFICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Mar. 12.

The French Government has requested further modifications of the Economic Memorandum dealing with the abrogation of the extension of time for the payment of German indemnities. Press commentators emphasise that reparation must precede economic reconstruction of Germany.

ECONOMIC MEMORANDUM.

BEING PREPARED BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Mar. 12.

The Berlin correspondent of "Le Journal" says that the Berlin Government is preparing an economic memorandum for despatch to the Allies, demanding a minimum loan of forty-two thousand million gold marks to Germany until the beginning of next Autumn, and the modification of the regime in the occupied Rhine territories. It declares that if the plebiscite in Upper Silesia does not result in Germany's favour, Germany will be compelled to discontinue immediately the delivery of coal to France. If justice of these demands is not recognised, Germany will proclaim her bankruptcy.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE.

REFUSAL OF WITHDRAWAL FROM JOINT MEMORANDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 11.

Paris.—President Wilson's reply to th Allies' note of February 26th is very conciliatory in tone. The Note declines to agree to the withdrawal of the joint memorandum of December 9th. It reiterates that the United States does not approve of the application the Pact of London. If Italy and Jugo-Slavi prefer to abandon the idea of a buffer state and entrust the sovereignty of Fiume to th League of Nations without either Italian or Jugo-Slavian control, the United States is agreeable and willing to leave them to determine the Italo-Jugo-Slav frontier.

AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

MR. DANIEL'S RECOMMENDATION FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 11.

Washington.—Before the House of Representativ' Naval Committee Mr. Daniels recommended the naval building programm next fiscal year larger than the Genera Board's proposal. 'If,' he said, "the Treat is not ratified by this session's Congress th Board's programme regarding the buildin of capital ships comprising two battleships an one battle-cruiser will be adopted."

Mr. Daniels urged an additional construction of twenty light-cruisers and fourtee flotilla leaders.

TWO PLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., March 12.

A New York message to the "Daily News" says that it appears that Mr. Daniel's naval policy suggests, first that if the Treaty is rejected outright he proposes repetition of the three-year schedule authorised in 1916, and, secondly, that if the Treaty is delayed he proposes appropriation of thirty-nine millions sterling on sixty-nine new vessels. The second plan is considered more probable. It includes only two battleships and one battle-cruiser, despite the fact that Mr. Daniels convinced that Dreadnoughts are the backbone of naval efficiency. This is due to the fact that under pre-1916 programme two battleships are being completed while the 1916 programme provided for ten battleships and six battle-cruisers superior to any similar ves sels afloat.

MARSHAL FOCH IN BRUSSELS.

BELGIAN ARMY TO OCCUPY LEFT BANK OF RHINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 9.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. March 11.

According to a comment in well-informed circles in Brussels Marshal Foch's visit to the capital was in connection with the Belgian Army's occupation of the left bank of Rhine. During the interviews there was no discussio of military alliance with France, as stated in some newspapers but the question of even tual measures to be taken by the Allies occupied Germany was considered. It is possible that Germany may be called upon carry out certain clauses in the Treaty with out delay.

Marshal Foch on leaving for Cologne wa accompanied by General Maeglinse, Chief the Belgian General Staff.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT WARSAW.

AMERICAN TROOPS REVIEWED AT COBLENZ.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 10.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 11.

Marshal Foch, while passing through Liege on his way to inspect the Rhine armies, said he had decided to pay a visit to Warsaw soon and see the Polish army.

Marshal Foch reached Coblenz yesterday morning and reviewed the American troops.

SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES IN FRANCE.

BILL INTRODUCED IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 10.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 11.

A bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day for a friendly settlement of labour disputes by M. Jourdain, Minister of Labour. The object of the measure is to render conciliatory meetings or arbitration, customary in labour disputes. It does not oppose the right to strike as far as private industries are concerned, but suppresses the use of strike in services in which cessation of work might immediately endanger the existence and the economic life of the country.

COAL FROM GERMANY FOR FRANCE.

WAYS AND MEANS OF GETTING GREATEST POSSIBLE DELIVERY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 9.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. March 11.

The Conferences of the Inter-allied Reparation Commission held this week in Paris under the Presidency of M. Poincare ar directed towards the finding of a workabl solution of the problem of how to obtain th greatest possible delivery of coal from Ger many to France without seriously cripplin Germany's economic condition.

COAL-MINERS' WAGE STRIKE IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 9.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. March 11.

The Havas Agency states:—The coal miner in the Pas de Calais Department have begu a wage strike.

COTTON TRADE DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

DEMAND FOR A LARGE SUBSIDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

Mr. Lloyd George has consented to receive a deputation representative of the cotton trade as regards Government assistance in the development of cotton-growing throughout the Empire. The deputation will plead for a larger subsidy than ten million sterling annually for five years which the Government offered.

CABLE ITEMS.

The "Times" declares that the movement is on foot to raise the outward freight rates by at least fifty per cent. in view of the cost of bunker coal.

The liner Maine has been disabled in th Atlantic, 300 miles south-west of the Irish coast, losing her rudder in the storm. Th tugs have been despatched to assist her.

The Ministry of Transport is establishing Committee of Inquiry into the question electrification of the main line railways.

LONDON, Mar. 8.—The following is the draw for the semi-final round of the Football Association Cup:—Chelsea versus Aston Villa at Sheffield; Huddersfield Town versus Bristol City at Chelsea.

The outbreak of influenza on the s.s. Renown in of a mild type. The total cases since March 1st have been thirty-three among the crew of over a thousand. There was no fresh case yesterday.

ONE MORE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

SCHEME TO BE EXPEDITED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yeserday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, presiding when the following letter from Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Dr. Abraham S. Erulkar was considered:—

"We beg to draw your attention to the urgent necessity of expediting the scheme of a new Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital undertaken by the Corporation some years ago details of which have already been worked out. In connection with this we beg to bring to your notice the fact that a large number of students was refused admission in the Grant Medical College, the only institution of its kind in the Presidency for want of sufficient accommodation. You may also be aware that admission of Indian students in the Medical Colleges in England is not as easy as it formerly used to be. Also the present hospital accommodation in Bombay is not sufficient to meet the demands of the ever increasing population even in normal times much less so in large epidemics. We therefore request you in the interest of medical education and the suffering humanity to expedite the above-mentioned schemes."

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the leter be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that the scheme be expedited. He said it was a most important subject, and so far as he knew the working plans were now with the Government Architect.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was doing his best to expedite matters, and he hoped when the Prince of Wales came to Bombay he would be able to lay the foundation stone of the hospital building.

Mr. J. D. MacBain further supported, and said the existing College was unable to accommodate all the students who were seeking admission.

The motion was adopted.

LICENSE FOR COOLIES.

Mr. K. D. Rawat had written to the Corporation submitting that it is essential that coolies in Bombay should be licensed, and that their charges of carrying goods from one place to another should be fixed by the Corporation, and stating that a fee of Rs 3 per annum may be charged for a license and that a badge with a number should be given to them and a certain amount taken as security. He added that the public will prefer licensed coolies to unlicensed ones as they can leave their goods with the former without any hesitation, and thus avoid accompanying him the whole distance.

Mr. H. A. Lalji moved that the letter be recorded and Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of his report as he thought some action should be taken in the matter, as the coolies sometimes "eloped" with the goods.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy seconded.

The amendment was defeated after some discussion and the original proposition was adopted.

After discussing some more items, the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

INSULTS AND ASSAULTS ON ALLIED OFFICERS IN BERLIN.

SOME REPORTED CASES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 10.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 11.

Some French officials were insulted and assaulted by the Germans in Berlin last Saturday and similar incidents are reported from Bremen, where two French officers were mobbed by a hostile crowd which, however, was dispersed by the police. A little later two French officers, a Japanese and an Italian officer, members of the Allied Naval Commission, were surrounded by a menacing crowd on the Bremen quays and had to be protected by the police. An English officer was insulted in the heart of the city.

ASSAULT ON A FRENCH OFFICER.

PRINCE JOACHIM ALBERT AND AN OFFICER UNDER PREVENTIVE ARREST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 9.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. March 11.

Noske, the German Minister of Defence has ordered Prince Joachim Albert and Captain von Plathen to be placed under preventive arrest as a sequence to the assault Captain Klein, a French officer at Hotel Adlon. Captain Klein refused to stand whe the band played 'Deutschland ueber Alles.'

LATER.

Berlin.—There was a scene of extraordinary violence at the Ablon Hotel when the assault on Captain Klein and another French officer took place. Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, cousin of ex-Kaiser, observed two French officers and ordered orchestra to play "Deutchland ueber Allies." The Frenchmen remained seated, whereupon the Prince and his party showered a volley of abuse on them and threw champagne bottles and other missiles. Captain Klein was badly maltreated. Prince Joachim's party was ultimately turned out by the hotel staff who, on the following day, refused to serve Prince Joachim's party and threatened to strike unless the party left. It is anticipated that the French Government will take up the question of the assault.

RUSSIAN OPERA IN BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL COMBINATION COMING.

To be assured of a visit of a real Russian Grand Opera in Bombay is something difficult of comprehension, yet why, when it is realised that India is a music loving Empire, this should be the case is not consistent to the tastes of all the communities. There are Russian Grand Opera Companies and that which is due at the Royal Opera House at about the middle of April is one which has been tried and tested by audiences and critics in Japan, China, the Philippine Islands and in Calcutta and not been found wanting.

To have been informed that a company comprising eighty three artistes some few years ago would tour the Far East would have caused the uplifting of one's eyebrows in a manner suggestive of an unbeliever, but such a company is at present in India. Eighty-three cultured musicians—singers and instrumentalists from this company. The Orchestra is twenty-five in number while the Chorus and Ballet comprise fifty trained artistes. There are twenty-five principles but some of those soloists are at times merged into the chorus.

The peoples of Russia adore serious opera. They are musical to a fault. Russian art and Russian literature are proverbial and music is one of their greatest arts. One has but to refer to any modern musical journal of England, France or America and it will be seen that Russian opera, ballet, symphony and recital constitute the art par excellence of to-day, even when the flame of red revolution so interfering with the political life of the great Empire. Such works are being introduced throughout the world by the greatest living artistes, including Shaliapin, Pavlova, Safonoff, Paderewsky, Elmann, Heifetz and Timbalist, Conservatoriums, founded in Russia, have advanced music in Russia and Anton Rubenstein founded the Conservatorium of Petrograd in 1882. Rubenstein was the first professor of piano himself there. Moscow Conservatorium was founded four years later by a brother of Rubenstein-Nicholas, and there the great professor of composition was Tchaikovsky with Padst for the piano and Viensteamps for the violin. Symphony concerts have been conducted by Nikish, Maller, Weingarther, Rachmanonoff, Safonoff, Richard Strauss, etc. Of a truth can it be repeated those words of Montague Nathan: "That Russia's music is no nine days wonder; and the genius of the nation which has only been admitted to the musical concerts of Europe is likely to make itself feel, not as a conquering, but as an inspiring force in every realm where music is received as a refining art.

The Russian Grand Opera Company comes here for what it is, and by its interpretations of Grand Opera these should be an inspiring influence in Bombay, an uplifting of ideals. There is a matter of forty operas—grand operas, real standard works—in the repertoire of this body of musical people. One is almost impatient to see these grand works which will be presented the Russian Operas in Russian language and the other grand opera in Italian. We are assured that principals and chorus are all trained singers and those in Bombay now who have been fortunate enough to have heard the Russian Grand Opera Company in Calcutta sing the praises of the performers in no stinted manner.

The personal representative is L. Feodoroff the conductors: M. Vasilieff and M. Furst; the stage manager. Shastan: the Concerlmeister. Miss Voinova: the wardrober Mistress: Miss Ferder and the director: A. Strok. Some of the names of the singers are:

Dramatic Sopramo, H. Gusieva; Soprano, C. Osipova; Soprano, B. Sasonzova; Coloratura Soprano, O. Kasanskaya; Mezzo-Soprano, I. Burskaya; Mezzo-Soprano, M. Zirianova; Sopranos, Z. Ivanova and B. Losieva; Tenors, B. Daniloff, A. Preobrajensky; N. Busanovky, G. Shernenko and Svetloff; Baritones, B. Hochloff, L. Gorlenko, S. Ulianoff, and Chrjianovsky; Basses, B. Voinoff, Magsky. Tulsinoff and Ardotoff; Ballet, Feodorova, Nosova, Morosova and Oasson.

The repertoire includes Arda. Faust, La Tosca, Carmen, Regoletto, Mermaid, Lacme, Romeo and Juliet, La Treavata, Madame Butterfly, Megnon, Hugenots, Boris Goudernov, Peral Fishers, Gioconda, La Jewess, Barber of Seville, Pagliacci and Cavalieria, Rusticana, La Boheme, The Czar's Bride, Eugene Onegin, The Demon, La Dame de Pieque, etc., etc., etc.

The enterprise is the greatest ever to have visited this country and as a consequence of the exceptional heavy cost of transport, salaries and living, the best seats at the Royal Opera House will be Rupees ten. Publicity will be given of the opening night in due course.

YAWATA IRON-WORKS SUSPENDS WORK.

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO COPE WITH RIOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 11.

Tokio.—The Iron-works at Yawata suspended work indefinitely on February 26th. Troops have arrived to Cope with rioting.

LATER.

TOKIO.—Work has been partially resumed at Yawata.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The news published in your columns conveys a very inadequate idea of the peaceful but determined mood of the workmen out on strike at Jamshedpur. A gentleman from Bombay Presidency, who does not wish even to appear to side actively with the strikers of Jamshedpur told me that he had seen many a strike in that Presidency, but none in which the strikers behaved with such admirable orderliness, decency and cool, but firm determination. I have addressed three large meetings of strikers here and found that the audience expressed their approval or disapproval of the views and statements of fact enunciated by the speakers. The audience not merely listened to the speakers, but in a business-like way, clearly, firmly, but without excitement gave utterance to their own views of the situation and to the state of facts known to the audience. I have privately spoken to groups of workmen at Jamshedpur who belong to all parts of India from the North-West Frontier Province to Madras Presidency, from Guzerat to Eastern Bengal. I am satisfied that the workmen—I am not talking now of the unskilled labourers from the aboriginal tribes of the neighbourhood—have struck work from a genuine sense of grievance and not under pressure of wire-pullers. In these circumstances it is foolishness to talk of prestige and insist upon the workmen returning to duty before any vague promise made by the General Manager can be given effect to with equal literal truth by granting some of the workmen's demands or by refusing all their demands. When dealing with men in the above circumstances no question of prestige arises and it is no weakness or loss of prestige, of which unfair advantage will be taken in the near future by workmen if the Directors or the General Manager give definite and concrete assurances before resumption of work.

I will not trouble your readers with an enumeration of the grievances of the srtikers which have already been summarised and placed before the public by my friend, Mr. S. N. Haldar. But looking at the matter from the point of view of the Company, I say that it is imperative that the Directors should hold a sifting inquiry into the allegations of the strikers which, if true, must be thoroughly gone into whether the present strike fails or succeeds. It may be that the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, with its vast resources and official influence can hold out much longer than the unorganised workmen and in the long run make the present strike a downright failure. But even that result will not solve the problems, which the Company must face now or a year hence. I can assure you that neither Mr. B. Chakravarti, nor Mr. S. N. Halder, nor myself have entered into this affair in a spirit of irresponsibility, nor without a patriotic leaning in favour of an Indian concern bearing the name of a family for which we entertain respect.

Several groups of skilled workmen honestly believe and assert that they can obtain employment in plenty on more advantageous terms under better conditions nearer their homes. In proof of the *bona fides* of their assertion they have been saying that they will leave Jamshedpur to-morrow if their wages for the 23 days of February are paid down. I cross-examined them for particulars, which they gave readily. If there is any truth in this position, the problem is not solved by the Company by mere maintenance of prestige and holding out longer than the strikers.

It is alleged that superior officers recruited from outside India, have been known to indulge in filthy abuses and personal violence towards workmen. Workmen have in some instances retaliated by severely assaulting their superiors. The system of Production bonus allowed to officers recruited from abroad under covenants has led, it is said, to frequent use of personal violence to workmen to get out of them under high pressure the maximum amount of work in very risky surroundings. One officer, it is alleged, to earn his production bonus equal to, if not greater than his monthly salary, used to offer bribes and even intoxicating drinks to workmen. When it is remembered that the work and the environment are full of serious personal risks and that in January and February last there were 10 cases at least of fatal accident and over 50 other cases of serious personal injury by accident, can it be suggested from any point of view that the matter need not be thoroughly gone into whether the strike fails or succeeds? It is a question of public importance.

Allegations of corruption against departmental "bosses" have been made to explain why different workmen in the same department doing the same kind and amount of work are paid at different rates of wages, sometimes the senior in service getting lower rates than the junior. The absence of any certainty or stability in service which can be dispensed with by the departmental "boss" without any notice and without any explanation being called for and with practically no right of appeal to any higher authority should be considered along with allegations of corruption. It is said that instances have been known where a workman having been declared by one "boss" to be thoroughly unfit for employment in any department of the works has been within a short time taken in again in some other department.

The question of adequate compensation for loss of limbs and permanent loss of serviceableness of a workman suffered during employment by accident, the question of adequate medical establishment, the question of holidays to prevent workmen from getting brutalised by monotonous factory life, the question of equal justice between Indian and European workmen and other questions already placed before the public have to be gone into. I am aware of what has already been achieved by the Company, which has built up a big town in a wilderness. I am conscious of the efforts already made by the Comny to arrest the brutalising effect of factory life. But justice demands an immediate re-consideration of the conditions of labour in the premier Indian factory started by Indian enterprise, though carried on practically under European guidance. To meet some of the demands of labour, which are considered even by Government officials to be just and with which most of such workmen as are not on strike have the fullest sympathy at heart, it may be necessary to check wasteful management and even retrenchment at the earliest practicable moment. But it is futile to attempt to keep up prestige when true prestige can only be maintained by definite and concrete promises—and not by vague promises which can be kept or broken with equal truth, literally speaking. This is the attitude of the strikers.—Yours, etc.,

I. B. SEN.

Jamshedpur, March 8.

RETURNING SANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the tragic drama of the world war, we have noticed an endless tussle between vainglory and sanity. While the former has bragged and boasted and built castles in the air, the latter has been silent, circumspect and practical. The result is obvious, and a resume may be read with interest.

(1) Right from the beginning of the war, the Allies talked of besieging Berlin and of dictating Peace in the German Capital. As it is even the Allies' aeroplanes have not been to Berlin, and the Peace is concluded at Versailles.

(2) Then the Allies talked of the extradition of Kaiser and of putting him before a British tribunal. As it is, the ex-Emperor is to remain in Holland and is not to be tried.

(3) Then came the thunderbolt that Germany should deliver her war criminals to Allies for immediate trial. Now it is settled that they should be tried in Germany, in German courts and by German judges.

(4) Further, it was said from house-tops, that there should be no connection whatsoever with Germany for many years to come. Now we notice business relations renewed and even extended between Britain and Germany.

(5) Next was the tussle about Fiume. The Peace Conference gave it to Jugo-Slavs, D'Anuinzo rushed and seized it. President Wilson protested. The Italian Premier withdrew. America quarrelled over the Peace Treaty. Meanwhile, England, France and Italy sealed the fate of Fiume. President Wilson has again protested. And there is going to be fresh compromise in the matter.

(6) Furthermore, the Bolsheviks were denounced by all the Allies till yesterday. In fact, Britain shed her blood and treasure to fight the Bolshevik and uproot him. To-day, Britain is trading with Russia, for without Russian produce.

In all these cases we see the Allies climbing down suddenly and completely. Do they realize, how they fall in the esteem and affection of other nations by their frivolous pranks? Don't they betray their vainglory, indecision, indiscretion and incapacity to settle the peace of the world? Won't they profit by the experience of Russia before they decide to dismember Turkey?

Sir, if the Allies could not suppress Bolshevism in Europe; if they could not force Italy to give up Fiume; if they could not compel Rumania to behave better, are the Allies fully equipped to force their wrong decision on millions of Moslems in Turkey? And, Sir, who is most concerned in the East, but Britain? Have France and Italy shared the burden in Russia? Are they going to share it hereafter? And after all, will it not be an endless fight between the Churchianity of Europe and the non-Christian Democracies of Near and Middle East? Before publicly climbing down in respect of Turkey, we pray, that the Allies may review their outlook, reconsider their policy, and revise their decision; for, nothing but the integrity and stability of Turkey will ensure the Eastern Peace, which is so essential for the happiness and progress of impoverished India.

May Heaven guide us all? Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, March 8.

RAJKOT RACES.

(From a Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, March 9.

The following are the details of the races which opened here at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

VICTORY STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs.

Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's EXILE 1
Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's PRAWIN ... 2
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's SHELL 3

RASULKHANJI CUP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's AMNESTY 1
Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's LADY OLIVE 2
Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's CAROL 3

MORVI STAKES. Distance 1 mile.

Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's KALYAN ... 1
Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's ANWAR 2
Capt. Zoravarsinhji's MEDINA 3

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB STAKES. Distance 1 mile.

Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's TWINKLE .. 1
Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's MENKA ... 2
Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's FAVOURITE 3

THE DHRANGADRA CUP. Distance 1 mile

The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's MAVIS 1
The Thakore Saheb of Virpur's ANIL-PANKH 2
Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's FANCY 3

LIMBDI CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Bhavnagar Imp. S. Lancer's SILVER-BOLT 1
Capt. Zoravarsinhji's DOUGAL 2
The Kathiawar Agency Mounted Police's YELLOW HAMMER 3

THE KUMAR'S RACES. Distance 3 furiongs.

K. S. Mahomed Badrudin's UHLAN 1
A Cup valued Rs. 50 presented by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot State.
S. Natwarsinhji's CHAMBELI 2
K. S. Santajirao's NO NAME 3

East African Menace.

STRIKING PERSONALITIES.

BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

CHAPTER—III.

I have now reprinted, in full, with a slight running commentary of my own, the two documents recently published which are by far the most important on the Indian question. To repeat what I have said about them, for the sake of clearness, the Economic Commission Report has gained a semi-official sanction on account of its members having been appointed by the Government and its Chairman having been a high Government Official. The latter accepted, without any qualifying Minute of Dissent, the findings of the Commission on the Indian question and in this way undoubtedly compromised his own Government. The Convention of Associations' "Petition re. Indians" is of hardly less marked importance, because it represents the unanimous vote of all the European Associations of British East Africa assembled in Council. It also included on this special question the advice of four Missionaries who were present.

We may take it for certain that both these documents were carefully considered and revised before they were finally published. is true, as I have pointed out, that the whole issue was raised at a time of intense irritation and reaction after the Armistice was signed. But the conclusions were deliberate and there has been no sign as yet of any going back upon them.

In order to explain in a more personal and living manner the situation to those who have never visited East Africa and to give an individual character to the dry impersonal tone of the documents already quoted, I propose in this and the following chapters to quote the opinions of three of the most striking personalities in the country, men who stand outside Government circles altogether.

The first of these is the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Zanzibar, whose evidence, though hostile, needs to be carefully weighed, because of the transparent sincerity of his character and his fearlessness in declaring to his coun trymen unpalatable truths.

The second is Lord Delamore, who had formerly been regarded by the European Public as the Grand Old Man of East Africa, but of late he has come in for severe criticism because of what he had the appearance of flagrant profiteering in land transactions after the war.

The third is Major Gorogan,—an author, an Irishman, and an orator of no mean repute, who has been for many years as passed the "enfant torrible" of the East African Administration, constantly getting into hot water with Government for some outrageous statement.

The Lord Bishop of Zanzibar lives outside the East African Protectorate. He only came into the controversy because of Sir Theodore Morrison's iE starred proposal, that the conquered German territory should be made into an Indian Colony. The Bishop's own personal experience of Indians has been limited to Zanzibar and German East Africa.

I have mentioned already that Lord Delamore and Major Grogan acted together on both the Economic and the Convention Committees and took a leading part in the proceedings they weild and immense influence in British East Africa and possess huge tracts of land, which they have obtained directly er indirectly from Government. Lord Delamore is stated, in the official reports, to own 100,000 acres of pastural and arable land. Major Grogan is recorded as having something between 200,000 and 300,000 acres, chiefly of forest land. I am told, on good authority that his entire holding in East Africa comes nearer to the second figure. Thus those two enterprising European settlers seem to have lost no time in exploiting Lord Delamore is now busily engaged in selling off a part of his property in blocks, on the instalment system charging 8 per cent. per annum on all unpaid instalments.

Though I have not been able to obtain any direct statement of Lord Delamore's in print, dealing with the Indian problem I have a copy of the speech delivered on his behalf by Mr. W. C. Hunter when he was detained himself by illness. As Mr. Hunter was actually proposing at the time Lord Delamore's resolution, the words which he then spoke may be regarded as substantially what Lord Delamore would have said, if he had been well enough to be present.

The Bishop's Letter.

The letter of the Bishop of Zanzibar which I shall quote first appeared in the East African newspapers on Christmas Day December 25th 1918. It was hailed once with a chorus of approval by the press and the European public. It was regarded as a kind of "ex cathedra" Episcopal judgment passed upon the Indians for their many sins and vices. The Bishop was suddenly elevated into a protagonist in the drama that was being enacted.

So great an effect had this one letter on the public mind, that even a year later whereever I tried to put forward, a defence for the Indian position before my fellow countrymen, I was confronted with the question, have you read the Bishop of Zanzibar's letter. The Editor of the "East African Standard," in a leading article suggested that if I wished to get really reliable information on the Indians I should call at the Bishop's house an have a quiet talk with the Bishop of Zanzibar.

There was one result from its publication that was of great practical importance, the letter was published just at the time when the European Associations were deliberatin concerning the Indian problem. His inflama tory words, at this juncture, became th staple of conversation throughout Britis East Africa at all Association meetings. They influenced very materially the decision of the Nairobi Convention, because they were regarded as endorsing the statements of the Missionaries who were present and as expressing the mind of the Christian Church on the whole subject. They must have also carried weight with the Economic Commissioners themselves, who were busy drafting their final report soon after the letter appeared in th Press.

The Bishop's letter reads as follows:—

Sir,

Sir Theodore Morison, in his proposal fo handing German East Africa over to th Indians, has done great injury both to th Empire by recalling us to a consciousness of race-distinction when he needed to leave behind us. And he has harmed India by calling out from so many Indians approval of scheme for the subjection of Africans at the very moment they are clamouring for their own precious national right. He has unconsciously exposed the hollowness of Indian belief in Home Rule or is Home Rule the private requisite of countries spelt with I?

If I may make a positive contribution to the solution of the question thus raised I would suggest that German East Africa be an Imperial Colony in which no racial distinction shall be allowed. Let the distinction be drawn between natives and immigrant. Let the Government see to it that the natives have the fairer field and the favour, protecting them against suits for recovery of all debts, the alienation of their land, and the injustice of so many employers of labour. Let undesirables immigrants of all races be excluded. But let all immigrants, who can assist the due development of the Colony be received.

Indians under this scheme, would bid against Europeans for German plantations, but the dumping of undesirables, Indians and Europeans would be illegal.

The success of a colony, were colour was't recognised by Government, would depend upon the home Government of the Immigrants. Only the better men and women of each race could be allowed to share the experiment. For only so doing can mutual respect and confidence be expected, and it goes without saying that there would be no kind of room for modern politics on the basis of race distinction. The immigrant would have one policy and one only subject to the guardians of Native interests. Cities of immigrants would be run for all by all.

The White Man's Burden.

May I now state a case against the proposal to place Africans under the rule of Indians?

1. The proposal is contrary to our pledge given to the small people of the world. We and our Allies are bound in honour to give freedom to all alike, as soon as may be. If then we carry the burden of African under our Imperial flag we do so in no spirit of conquest. We will administer the new colonies for the inhabitations, not for Europeans or Indians. Much less can we permit any one country within the Empire to acquire it as peculiar possession.

2. If it he argued that Indians are Britishers, and may well be employed by the Empire to administer this new colony, I reply.

A. The Africans, too are Britishers in th sense that Indians are.

B. The Africans have suffered for the Empire far more than have Indians in actual members as well as in proportion the populations of the two countries. If India deserves a colony as a reward the Africans deserve to keep their own country.

C. We cannot yet trust one tribe of Indian to rule another tribe of Indians.

D. If Britishers require reward in kind loyal service, and if India must have Home Rule, let the Indians who served the Empire during the war have the preference over all other Indians in the new scheme of self-government. Pay those who earned their way, but pay them at home.

3. Indians are at the moment exceedingly unpopular with Africans, because of their gross conduct during the war. Their wa profits are an Imperial scandal. In German East Africa especially have they won a reputation for greed and hardness of heart they will not easily lose. The Africans have in times of famine paid them almost their last pice and pledged to them their hard-won crops for the right to live. Must they now hand over their country and their freedom, a thankoffering to India?

Sir, I am a Scot, but even I can see a joke here.

4. I am able to speak for several thousands of the literate Africans of German East Africa and without fear of contradiction I say that they entirely abhor the proposal. Is their opinion to be ignored?

5. Again German East Africa must be so governed as to give Africans the chance filling all posts that lie within the competence of a well educated African. If there is no racial distinction, no doubt a superior Indian official may share with European officials in higher posts under the Colonial Office. But there can be no attempt to fill permanently the subordinate offices with immigrants. Natives must be trained to fill them little by little.

6. Once more. The Indians who have built up their trade on this coast are not all of one sort. There is a very large number of Indians on the East Coast and in the Islands who have won no respect at all from the Africans as a whole, and India must bear the consequences. No other policy will be approved by our Allies and America. No other Policy will be permitted by our own Parliament unless the facts are hidden away. There are many Indians who, if they would, could learn much from Africans about sanitation and cleanliness. While these are not very many who could be relied upon to teach Africans the virtue of truthfulness or to rescue him from the vices of false witness, bribery and nepotism. It is also a well-known fact that Africans who doge the liquor laws, in respect of wine and spirits, mainly depend for their supplies upon natives of India.

7. The Indian "lust of possessien", like that of the European, cannot be trusted side by side with supreme control of the Africans. In a few days' time every able-bodied African would be a serf to an Indian creditor. African land, tribal village, or personal would be the property of private Indian owners. And if Legislation made transfer of Title-Deed impossible, Indians would nonetheless enjoy the fruit of the land year in and year out. We who have lived many years in Zanzibar, know something of the Indian's dealings with less sophisticated people. Unlike Sir Theodore Morison, who have no stomach for the experiment of making India the Lord of Africa.

8. Again, before this proposal is seriously considered, the British electors must be made acquainted with the relations existing between H. H. the Aga Khan and his followers. Europeans see in his Highness a broad-minded, Westernized Indian able to meet Europeans on their own ground, political, philosophical and he can share with them to the full the life of the West. But to his own followers he is a divine Pope, infallible, autocratic, at all costs to be obeyed. He has a rightful claim over all they possess, by way of offerings. His [illegible] power has the highest sanction of all, the sanction of religious faith. Whatever power his followers receive in Africa will be in his own, personal use. He will dominate the Africans, through his followers, and he will continue to receive the religious offerings of those who venerate him. Is it conceivable that, in the twentieth century, after shedding measureless blood to have the world from autocracy, the British Empire will permit a semi-divine autocrat from India to share her task of ruling German East Africa? His Highness belongs to the age of the deified Roman Emperors. He and his followers cannot act for a democratic Empire towards a small and young Colony that is to be made free. What with H. H. the Aga Khan and the Brahmins, India can compete with the Germany of yesterday in Kaiserism. Kaiserism without array, truly, but Kaiserism based on religious faith a brand that cannot be mixed with the liberty to which we are now fully pledged.

The Westerners' Preserve.

9. Lastly, the religious problem must be faced. We of German East Africa are generally speaking, either Moslems or Christians. And these rulers over Moslems know not the Aga Khan. Neither Moslems nor Christians will acknowledge a Hindu, whom they regard as an idolator. While the enlightened "Impartial Arya Samaj" in its book called "Satyarth Prakash" is so offensively blasphemous about us all, that were the passages read aloud in Church or Mosque a riot would most certainly ensue. Even an African Christian will refuse obedience to the Hindu ruler who her religion well mixed with her social life and to leave the Empire to us poor Westerns who is sincerely religious, can be impartial towards all religions. His own religion is so wrapped up with his social and domestic life that he cannot for a moment escape its peremptory claims. Impartiality in religion demands a social life common to all religions, apart from the religious customs and sanctions. And this the East has not yet attained. Personally, I advise her to keep her religion well mixed with her social life and to leave Empire to us poor Westerns who are hard put to it to keep religion in touch with life at all. Western Christians sincere followers of our Lord, have proved themselves impartial. Without such impartiality, no Empire can do God's will for the various races that go to make it. But in twenty years I have met no African or Indian, keen of faith, whom I would trust to govern men of a religion he did not himself profess. As I have said I do not regret that I haven't met one. There are plenty of Westerns to do the actual job of ruling and judging. Let the Eastern fulfil as faithfully their own vocations as useful, as honourable and as meritorious.

Now, Sir, I have done. Pray show kind indulgence to the inordinate length of this letter. Allow me to ask pardon if I seem to have said hard things. I have lived over twenty years in these parts, I have seen a good deal of both parties to the proposed Colony. And as the Africans have not yet acquired the art of newspaper correspondence I have dared to write on their behalf. What I have written comes from my heart—a heart moved to its depths by Sir Theodore Morison's cold contempt for the Africans who have saved the Indians' life and property, wife and daughters, during the past four years. I appeal to all Indians who sincerely love national freedom and heartily admire self-sacrifice for the Empire, to separate themselves from this most selfish and criminal proposal. For every Indian who by his signature or vote adheres to the Morison scheme, confesses thereby the moral right of England to hold India under an alien authority and surrenders his whole case for the gradual nationalization of Indian Government. Sir, let us at least be logical and sincere even if we cannot easily be unselfish.

Yours, etc.,
FRANK ZANZIBAR.

Bishop's House.

* Previous articles appeared on 11th and 12th February, 1920.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

RESULTS OF FOURTH ROUND TIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

The following are the results of the fourth round of the Association Cup:—

Huddersfield Town 2, Liverpool 1.
Chelsea 4, Bradford 1.
Aston Villa 1, Tottenham Hotspur 0.
Bristol City 2, Bradford City 0.

"AHMEDABAD WORKERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the remarks that have appeared in your leaderette this morning about the scheme of arbitration adopted in Ahmedabad for settling labour demands, it must be stated, that the scheme in its present form has originated with the Millowners' Association, and although the organisation of labour may have facilitated the work, the credit of putting it at once into practice rests with the Association.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. BANKER.

INDIAN CEMENT FACTORIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to your paragraph in your issue of the 9th instant, regarding "Indian Cement Factories." It is only fair that Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co.'s name should be associated with my name in connection with the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd. I may mention that Mr. R. B. Boman-Behram, a partner of the said firm, inaugurated the Bombay Mining and Prospecting Syndicate and it was with his assistance the capital for the Company was arranged for. I must state here, that the Central Provinces Government have always given us every facility and encouragement in the development of Cement Industry.—Yours, etc.,

P. C. DUTT.

Taj Mahal Hotel, March 10.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

The following is in the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 12 noon:—

Presentation of the Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1920-21.

BILLS.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. A Bill to amend the law relating to the regulation of Public Conveyances. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. A Bill to provide for the constitution of Village Panchayats. A Bill to amend the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. A Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions.)

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Notice has been received of the following:—

1. Bill No. IV of 1919 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay) as amended by the Select Committee.

Bill No. VI of 1919 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901) as amended by the Select Committee.

From the Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai, LL.B.

After Clause 3.—Insert the following:—

"3 A. After section 83 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'83-A. (1) If the officer authorized to sign a warrant under sub-section (2) of section 83 shall at any time have reason to believe that any person from whom any sum is due on account of any Municipal tax is about forthwith to remove from the Municipal District the said officer may direct the immediate payment by such person of the sum so due or about to become due by him and cause a bill for the same to be presented to him.

(2) If on the presentation of such bill the said person does not forthwith pay the sum due or about to become due by him, the amount shall be leviable by distress and sale in the manner hereinbefore prescribed except that it shall not be necessary to serve upon the defaulter any notice of demand, and the said officer's warrant for distress and sale may be issued and executed without delay.'"

Bill No. XI of 1919 (A Bill to provide for the constitution of Village Panchayats) as amended by the Select Committee. Twenty-one amendments will be moved to this Bill.

MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

The following resolutions will be moved:—

1. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to direct that the Educational Department should examine annually each class in Government Secondary Educational schools in all the subjects prescribed therefor by the Department." (Mr. D. V. Belvi.)

2. "That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to visit, if necessary, the different municipal towns, inquire, examine and report whether the taxes imposed by the District Municipalities in the Presidency are commensurate with the facilities and amenities of life afforded by them to their rate-payers; and to recommend the minimum direct tax which each municipality should levy having regard to the facilities and amenities of life it has been affording to its rate-payers, the programme of improvements which each municipality has in view and the paying capacity of the residents of the municipal area." (Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik.)

3. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the system of taluka courts, and of linked courts where necessary be extended to all the districts in the Presidency so that the ryots may not have to go beyond the limits of their revenue talukas for their civil litigation." (Mr. S. B. Upsani.)

4. "This Council recommends that Government be pleased, when acquiring land for a few commercial concern under the Land Acquisition Act, to lay down a condition that the dispossessed owners be given the option of receiving the compensation for their lands in the form of fully paid up shares in that concern at par."

5. "That Government be pleased to consider the advisability and practicability of appointing honorary visitors to factories in the various industrial centres in the Presidency to assist the regular factory inspectors in their work of seeing that the regulations are being regularly followed in all factories." (Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.)

6. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the humble loyalty and devotion of the Council to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty, and its deep feelings of gratitude for the Royal Proclamation graciously expressing the Royal assent to the Government of India Bill and announcing the adoption of the great principle and policy of responsible Government for the Indian people."

7. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council either to open Anglo-Vernacular schools in central places in the various sub-divisions in Sind, or to make provision for the teaching of English in the Vernacular schools in important places."

8. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to make due provision for the lodging of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, during the sitting of the Council, either by the reservation of accommodation in the hotels or by the construction of residential quarters." (Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah.)

9. "That a message expressing the loyal and dutiful homage of the people of this Presidency be respectfully conveyed to His Majesty the King-Emperor and that the profound gratitude of the people be conveyed to His Majesty for His Gracious Proclamation of the 23rd December last and for giving His Royal Assent to the Government of India Bill passed by Parliament and for His Royal condescension in announcing his intention to depute His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit India as His Majesty's representative for the purpose of inaugurating the new constitution; and this Council tenders its respectful assurance to His Majesty the King-Emperor that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome from the people of this Presidency."

10. "That the warmest congratulations be conveyed to His Majesty's Government, to the Right Honourable Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Honourable Lord Sinha of Raipur, the Under-Secretary of State for India, and to the British Parliament on the successful passage of the Government of India Bill through the two Houses of Parliament, which measure the Council regards as a definite and substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government." (Mr. G. K. Parekh.)

11. "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the draft Rules and Regulations to be framed under the Reform Act be referred for opinion to a Committee of non-official members of this Council before Government forward its own recommendations in regard to them." (Mr. G. M. Bhurgri.)

12. "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the revenue year (from August to July) should be adopted as the official year for local boards instead of the financial year (from April to March) as at present."

13. "This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take early steps to get the Local Boards Act amended so that the local boards may be authorized to levy a tax on vehicles including motors."

14. "This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take early steps for the amendment of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 so as to empower a Municipality constituted under the said Act to prescribe the conditions on, or subject to which, and the circumstances in which, and the areas and localities in respect of which licenses may be granted, refused, suspended or withdrawn for the use of any place not belonging to the Municipality as—(a) a factory, workshop, work-place, baking house, or as a business place in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is employed, and (b) a hotel, eating-house, tea or coffee shop, restaurant, dining saloon, refreshment room and the like." (Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai.)

15. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that early legislation be undertaken for the compulsory registration of public charities." (Mr. C. V. Mehta.)

16. "This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to appoint a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the social and economic conditions of Mill and Factory Labour in the Presidency and to report on measures necessary for the prevention and handling of labour strikes, and the improvement of labour conditions in general."

17. "This Council recommends that an Advisory Committee of the Non-official Members of this Council be formed to advise Government on the rules framed under the Government of India Act, 1919, and on other congnate matters arising out of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee, with special reference to the Bombay Presidency, the Committee to remain standing until the rules are finally approved by Parliament." (Mr. B. S. Kamat.)

18. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that provision be made for opening dispensaries at Taluka and Peta headquarter stations which are at present without dispensaries."

19. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that adequate provision be made for opening a sufficient number of Marathi schools for the Marathi speaking children in the Kanara district having regard to the proportion of the Marathi speaking population of that district."

20. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that headmasters of taluka schools be relieved of the work which they have at present to do in connection with the Vernacular schools in the taluka or be given an extra hand for the same."

21. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that he may be graciously pleased to consider the cases of the prisoners sentenced in the Akola riot case for remission of their sentences in view of the Royal Proclamation recommending amnesty in the case of persons sentenced under the Indian Defence Act."

22. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Municipalities and Local Boards be allowed to introduce the teaching of the first three English standards in their upper Vernacular schools if there be more than 25 students available to attend the English classes." (Mr. S. B. Upsani.)

23. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that a Committee be appointed to consider the proposals submitted by heads of offices and to make recommendations about the revision of pay of the subordinate services."

24. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the medical department of the Government of Bombay be directed to issue and widely circulate bulletins recommending simple treatments for the cure of diseases for the benefit of the village populations."

25. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that non-official presidents be appointed for District Local Boards in the remaining districts of the Central Division." (Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud.)

26. "This Council recommends that Government be pleased to move the Government of India to amend the Lepers Act, 1898, in the light of the present day knowledge of the disease of leprosy and the manner of its spread." (Major C. Fernandes.)

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THE PLAIN MAN'S VIEW.

(BY AN OUTSIDER.)

"The pest that we used to call 'the Russian Influenza" when it first came to England nearly 30 years ago, has become a pretty virulent plague in India, as in every other country; but it is nothing, in spite of the millions it has killed, to the new Russian plague that is coming to India now. Bolshevism will work greater havoc in India than the influenza ever brought. Our eighty-five per cent. of illiterates, with all their racial and religious divergences, make India the most fertile and tempting of all fields for Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky, and the other apostles of Red ruin!"

Everyone has heard remarks of that sort in Bombay this year, and most of us have also heard this sort of reply to it:

"Bolshevism could never make any headway in this country, because it denies the right of private ownership. The people of India would never tolerate the confiscation of all material property, let alone the State confiscation and so-called 'nationalization' of all young women. Indian people would never give up private ownership. It would be impossible for Hindus, and as for Mahomedans, well, the Sheik-ul-Islam has issued a Fetwa showing that Bolshevism is not only a danger to Islam, but that its principles are condemned by all the sacred literature of Islam, which lays down penal sentences for the acts that Bolshevism justifies. No, Bolshevism can never come to India."

Now the obvious comment upon the last kind of remark is that there were no greater lovers of property, and especially of landed property, in all the world, than some very large sections of the Russian people: aristocrats, bourgeoisie, and peasants.

Perhaps the most interesting outcome of all the recent conversations about Bolshevism which most of us have heard in Bombay, has been the discovery that if this movement has any literature of its own, very few people know of it, and that really surprisingly few have any reasonable sort of answer to offer to the enquiry: "What does Bolshevism mean?"

Meaning of Bolshevism.

"It just means red ruin, and licensed robbery and murder," say some rough and ready authorities. And these can certainly point to sufficiently ghastly records of ruin, robbery and murder in the tragically devastated land of Bolshevism's origin. We have indisputable evidence of that, which nobody, not even ardent Bolshevists themselves, attempt to deny. But these evils have arisen, not from Bolshevism, but from failure to apply its principles properly, or from opposition of Bolshevism or from a dozen other causes, some commentators suggest and—"There must be something good in Bolshevism itself—the real article"—say others; "or why should members of the British Labour Party favour it?" Well there is at least one advanced Labour organ in England, so advanced as to be banned officially from many quarters, which has been devoting its columns for many weeks to what is perhaps the most sensationally crushing indictment of Bolshevism and all its works that has appeared anywhere. This English labour journal is "Justice," and in its columns writer after writer, some more and some less well-informed, has been denouncing Bolshevism with far greater vehemence than any capitalist organ has expended over the same theme.

One acute observer has defined Bolshevism for us in a sentence: "Bolshevism, in theory only an amiable fallacy, in practice is the most brutal crime in history." Like most attempts to combine finality with epigrammatic brevity, this summing up leaves the sincere enquirer far from satisfied. But it has the germ of truth in it, and the chief reason why the world is so curiously ill-informed about Bolshevism (apart from the physical facts of Russia's chaotic isolation) is probably just this difference between it's theory and practice, which has been growing more pronounced ever since the Bolshevist leaders sent into Russia by Germany brought about Kerensky's downfall and the sale of Russia's honour at Brest Litovsk.

The Truth.

The truth is that Bolshevism—bolshemajority—so far as its theories go, is merely Russian Socialism, based, like so many forms of Socialism, upon the economic teachings of the German thinker, Karl Marx, with all their attractive apparent simplicity, and, as must regretfully be said, with all their apparent impracticability. One is forced to pronounce them impracticable, so far, for the simple reason that wherever they have been tested in the searching light of practice they have led generally to disaster, always to failure, though nowhere else to tragedy so stark and terrible as that which has accompanied their Bolshevist interpretation in Russia. But however terrible the chaos that Bolshevism has made of Russia, it is but just to say that, in its theory Bolsheviam and Karl Marxism would seem to be identical; and we may safely take it that in all the different countries of the world in which Socialists still adhere to the Marxian tenets, there may still be found good, kindly, honourable men and genuine lovers of their fellows who to-day continue to give their faith to beliefs out of which, in poor distracted Russia, has come such a dreadful welter of murder, starvation, torture, rapine, dishonour and tyranny as no land has known before in the history of the modern world.

But, whereas those who have certain knowledge of Russia's present-day agonies as produced by the practice of Bolshevism, are necessarily few, those who have hopefully and sympathetically studied Marxian Socialism and cherish still their enthusiastic and kindly belief in these doctrines from which the *theories* of Bolshevism were evolved, are many, and that being so, there probably are many people of good will in every country who, accustomed as they are to preoccupation with theories, and wholly unaccustomed as they are to the weighing and testing of practical results, may incline to look upon Bolshevism with a friendly eye.

The essence of Karl Marx's teaching was that Labour was the sole producer, and that therefore all production belonged to Labour. Therefore, again, all property should be "appropriated", i.e., taken from its holders by the State; and all industry nationalized. Bolshevist theory followed this closely. Bolshevist practice found (as many experimentalists and enquirers in other countries had found before) a number of awkward complications. As for example that Labour alone, without skilled control, management, supervision, and business negotiation, as a matter of fact, was not productive. Further, that the majority of men work for profit, not for love, and that the removal of the incentive of profit and the desire to own property meant that the majority would not willingly work at all. In the absence of productive work, hunger and famine and bankruptcy came rapidly, as come they must in any land in which productive work declines.

Era of Compulsion.

Then it was that Russia's real agony began, and that Bolshevism, according to the observer already quoted, ceased to be "only an amiable fallacy", and became "the most brutal crime in history." And the reason was simple: the result inevitable. The mere adoption of the Karl Marxian doctrine which formed the theory of Bolshevism, having brought only the "appropriation" of all property, and the denial of all right to own capital, left men free to do as they chose, and practically nobody chose to work. The wage-earners had no wish to work, and in any case there were no longer any employers. Then, inevitably, began the era of compulsion for all, and for this a big and terrible machinery was required. The Chinese and other mercenaries (up till this time employed chiefly in work of "appropriation,' and the execution of such property owners and other "bourgeoisie" as opposed Bolshevism)) were now called in to help to convince the masses that the practice of Bolshevism differed in certain essentials from its precepts. Labour might theoretically own all the products of work, but in effect it could not be permitted to own its own body or soul, but must work just where, when and how the new rulers might decree. Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky finally laid aside all grandiloquent theorising about the sacred rights of Labour, and issued very explicit and minatory orders that the discipline learned in the ranks of the Red Army must be transferred into every department of life. Every man must work his hardest, not where and when and how he chose, but just where and when and how he was ordered, the minimum working day being twelve hours, and the penalty for striking, shirking, or refusing work being, first, denial of food rations, and, for a second offence, death. Thus, a shoemaker in Petrograd might be drafted at a moment's notice to a city 500 miles away, where the authorities considered his labour to be required, and there could be no apeal against any such orders; the simple alternative being the sort of execution previously reserved for the despised "bourgeoisie"—for anyone suspected of not labouring with his hands.

Russia's agony has been and is very bitter. Her leaders are said to have declared openly that Bolshevism can survive only upon one condition; it must be accepted and adopted by the rest of the world, as well as Russia. The idea that Lenin and Trotsky can by military pressure enforce the adoption of their tenets upon the rest of the world is obviously absurd. That cannot be. The Russian leaders are under no illusion about this, but they are staking their all upon another method; propaganda; and in this they have displayed really wonderful skill and throughness, and, be it noted, have accordingly achieved a quite considerable moment of progress. It is true they have not won over any country to their creed; but, by means of extremely skilful agitation, and the employment of agents who have spent money and intelligence lavishly, they have succeeded in embarassing certain governments, in provoking much industrial and political strike and unrest, and in adding greatly to the confusion and distress inevitable as the aftermath of such a war as that of 1914-18. The industrial strife they have done so much to foment all over the world, has sensibly reduced production, when the world was in dire need of greatly increased production. That has inevitably meant increasingly high prices, and greatly delayed post-war resumption of normal conditions. And that, again, has meant more and more unrest and discontent.

Unrest and Discontent.

Now unrest and discontent represent the prime factors in success for Bolshevist propaganda, and where they exist in a marked degree, and especially where they are accompanied by low standards of knowledge and education, there the Bolshevist propagandist knows that his chances of success are good. Naturally, he says little or nothing of Bolshevist practice. Bolshevist theory is his text. And as this is based on the simple idea of taking away all property from those who possess it, and declaring that all property and all production of value belong to the people, naturally, it has its appeal for any community suffering from unrest, discontent, and a low general standard of knowledge.

"We might do worse than try it," is the very natural comment of a thoroughly unsettled, discontented man of no particular education, if (when very genuinely suffering from the effects of high prices and general shortage in production) he is plausibly informed of a new system of governance, the essence of which is the "appropriation" of all property from those who now possess it, and its distribution among those who do not posses. So far from wondering over the success of Bolshevist propaganda in different parts of the world and crying out upon the foolish gullibility of the converts, we should rather recognise it as a remarkable tribute to the saying common sense and shrewd sanity of workers everywhere, that a harassed and war-worn world has not welcomed the new-old avatar with open arms, and plunged mankind into the same maelstrom of misery, chaos, and despair which has engulfed Russia.

It were folly, however, particularly here in India, to stop short at the tribute. There is a clear duty before the Press and all the other guides and leaders of public opinion; and that is to place the plain facts of Bolshevist *practice* where all may see and consider them, so that the simplest may learn for themselves, not merely what Bolshevist theories are, but exactly what they lead to.

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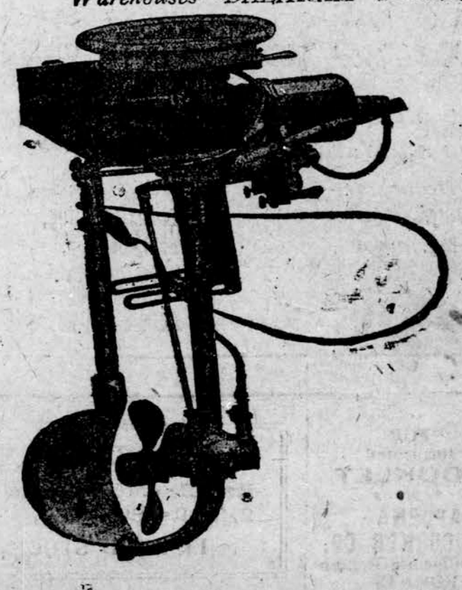

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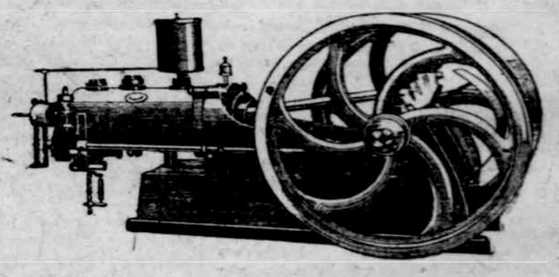

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